B·S·A
Perfect in every part Bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
138124

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 133 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 154- BOMBAY TUESDAY JULY 1 1924. TWO ANNAS

...e Bombay Chronicle

... Business Notice.

...ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended ... publication in the "Bombay Chro...cle" must be accompanied by the ...me and address of the writer not ...essarily for publication, but as a ...rantee of good faith. In preparing ...ntributions correspondents are request...d to write on one side of the paper ...ly and to address their communica...ns to the EDITOR, and not to any ...mber of the staff by name. Atten...n to this rule will save much incon...enience and delay.

...In the absence of express agreement ...ereto contrary the copyright of all ...original articles or other contributions published ...in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the ...Proprietors of the journal.

...The Editor cannot undertake to re...turn rejected communications unless a ...stamped and addressed envelope is en...closed for the purpose.

...BUSINESS communications of every ...description (advertisements, changes of ad...dress, etc.) should be addressed to the ...MANAGER. Advertisements intended ...for insertion in the next day's paper ...should reach the Office not later than ...10 a.m.

...ALL REMITTANCES should be made ...payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and ...crossed.

...PERSONAL SUBSCRIBERS whose ...copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are ...not received in delivery will facilitate en...quiries into the cause of the irregularity ...by stating the date of the paper on the ...wrapper, and sending it to the Mana...ger.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
...	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
...erly	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
...thly	,, 3	,, 3 8	,, 4

...INGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

...y	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

...ENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

...Sunday Edition must be subscribed ...for not less than one year.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

...IGHTLY SERVICES BETWWEN:—
...goon, Bombay, Karachi via., ...abar.
...goon, Madras, Colombo.
...lcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
...goon, Calcutta according in ...und.
...eights and other particulars apply

NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

...NADIAN GOVERNMENT MAR...CHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
...I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
...ALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT ...G CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
...s, Rate of Freight and Passages may ...nged with:—
...ACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO., ...18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA. P. O. Box 188.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to ...in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th July	MACEDONIA	..	11,089
12th ,,	CHINA	MOREA*	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA	..	8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	MOOLTAN x	20,842
2nd Aug.	CHINA	..	7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	MALOJA x	7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA	..	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA	..	16,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,383
27th ,,	MACEDONIA	..	11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA	KAISAR-I-HIND *	11,436
11th ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,272
25th ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,627
1st Nov.	DELTA	MOREA *	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA	..	15,993
29th ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,436
13th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
27th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA *	10,902
1925.			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,315
17th ,,	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
24th ,,	DELTA	MACEDONIA	11,381
31st ,,	NALDERA	..	16,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,272
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
21st ,,	DELTA	MOREA *	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
21st ,,	DELTA	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA @	ExtraSteamer	8,062
28th ,,	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
4th April	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA *	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 69. & £ 82.	£ 61. & £ 56.
Second ,,	,, 52.	,, 48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
6th July	MERKARA †	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA	8,986
8th Aug.	DUMANA	8,427
22nd ,,	MARCHA	8,238
5th Sept.	MALDA	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA	9,109
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA	8,305
12th Dec.	MARCHA	8,285
26th ,,	MATIANA	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.
† Proceeds from Karachi.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th July	SICILIA	8,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA 6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA 6,696
16th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN 8,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA 6,684
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA 6,696
9th Dec.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA 8,819

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
2nd July ..	BANKURA	Basrah via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 9-15 A.M.
4th ,, ,,	VITA	Basrah via K'chi. 10-15 A.M.
9th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 122

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Tamba Maru	N.Wadi	5843	1st July	12th July
Calcutta Maru	A. Ito	5339	17th July	31st ,,
*Awa Maru	T. Kurita	6023	28th ,,	11th Aug.
Morioka-Maru	S. Kamoyama	4469	17th Aug.	31st ,,
Nagato-Maru	Y. Kotori	6901	28th ,,	11th Sept.

*Passenger Steamer.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	275	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	330	240	160	125
Kobe	613	380	285	190	142

For Rewised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No:—20279; Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

O.S.K LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONKONG

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6600	19th June	27th June
*Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	28th June	9th July
*Sumatra Maru	K. Saito	5750	11th July	23rd July

* Calling at Kobe only.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address: "SHOSEN."

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... $ 50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ..... £ 1,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
10, Cowasjee Patuck Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Soerabaya
Colombo	Manchuria	Straits Settlements
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Hamburg	New York	Vladivostock
Hankow	Peking	Yiochow
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accepted amounts to Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HIND.
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 45, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES
'ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1923.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

	Rs.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year	15,00,000
Policies actually issued during the year	38,50,000
2. Annual income	Exceeds 1,00,000
Business under Insurance up to	2,00,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund	50,00,000
6. Claims paid about	38,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Bombay:
MUMUDAN & CO.
40, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 718.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
M/s. DUTT & CO.,
Station Road, Bhavani, Kanara, South Kanara.
Manager:
C. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital Fl. 50,000,000 £ 5,000,000
Reserve Funds 42,429,181 4,255,365
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
Holland
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Samarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Samarang	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Banjermasin	Macassar	Pegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Welteevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the agreed interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN
Agent.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists, and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

BELL & COMPANY, LIMITED.
DHOBI TALAO, CAPNAC ROAD, BOMBAY 2.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE WORLD-FAMOUS PFAFF SEWING MACHINES:—
BRANCHES:—

Nasik	Dhandwa	Hubli
Poona	Kolhapure	Dhulia
Sholapure	Sangli	Ahmedabad
Bijapure	Belgaum	&c., &c.,

Fresh consignments received periodically. Obtainable at same prices at all Depots.
No. 11 for family use
No. 31 for Dressmakers and professional tailors.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/, or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—18, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED,—AGENTS for every district headquarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar-Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and 2/8
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	1/
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions &c. p. & cure	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive and water steriliser	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic and purgative laxative	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution, etc. 'Standard' Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A Khetwadi Main Road.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, Etc.
Rubber Stamp Makers
Price List on Application.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1908 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LAUWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round size) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Makhan Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanilla Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signature and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
Our customers would are requested to give us a trial.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.........Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number........ Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Qualified SANITARY INSPECTORS, temporarily for the Ashadhi Fair duty on Rs. 2-8-0 per day with third class Railway Fare (Sd) V. I. YADGIRI, Chief Officer, Municipality, Pandharpur, 27th June 1924.
A

WANTED—300 Persons to work two hours weekly in spare time. Income Rs. 300 monthly guaranteed. For particulars send self-addressed stamped (1 anna) Envelope SHAH & CO., Agra.
A R10720

WANTED—[illegible] CANVASSERS [illegible] most suitable [illegible] ful metalware. [illegible] and illustrated list from MANAGER, Chhatbar Coy., Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).
A R10693

WANTED—An experienced DOCTOR, M.B.B.S. preferred as a Medical Officer for a Private Hospital outside Bombay. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 335, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10663

WANTED—AGENTS for securing orders and depot Manager for Coal, throughout Bombay and other Provinces on monthly salary Rs. 100 plus commission. Security required Rs. 1,000, cash or Govt. paper of the same value. Apply DAS GUPTA & BROS., 1, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A 20026

WANTED—AGENTS for securing orders for cutlery, lock and key, toys, stoves, lamps, trays, dishes, hinges, bolts, screws, nuts, soap-case, candlestand, plugs, bibcocks, ferrule, on monthly salary Rs. 70, plus handsome commission. Security required Rs. 300. Apply THE BENGAL FOUNDRY WORKS LTD., 1, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A 20025

WANTED—A smart and efficient TYPIST on Rs. 30-5-75 and a TAX SUPERINTENDENT, who must be thoroughly conversant with Municipal accounts and correspondence on Rs. 75-5-100. Apply with copies of testimonials and certificates to the Chief Officer, Bandra Municipality on or before 10th July, 1924. Successful candidate will be on probation for six months and the latter will have to furnish security. E.B. GIMI, Chief Officer, Bandra Municipality, Municipal Office, Bandra, 28th June, 1924.
A 20027

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. Charges 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—Weak-minded persons to try our Medicated Hair Oil and Keshbahar. Price annas four each. RAJA BROTHERS, Saudagran Street, Bareilly.
R10711

EDUCATIONAL.

THE INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE. Unique of its kinds. Special arrangement of registered diplomas for the practitioners outside. Apply for the rules with six annas postage stamps to the office of the Dean.—N. K. CHATTERJEE, M.D., B.Sc., 112, Baranashi Ghose Street, CALCUTTA.
M 19978

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE HAND PERFORATING MACHINES 12 inches [illegible] inches very cheap. Apply UNITED COMMERCIAL CO., 3[illegible], [illegible] Road, [illegible] next to Fire Brigade Station.
K R10721

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs or subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

		per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS

OFFERS INVITED.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL pieces of VALUABLE LANDS situate at Vitar, admeasuring about 18 acres and at KALYAN, admeasuring about 21 acres near the Railway Stations. Also complete machinery of a well known Tannery Factory "Imperial Chrome Tannery" which machinery is open for inspection at Dharavi. The said lands and the [illegible] belong to Mr. Allaudin Cassum and have been mortgaged to Mr. Shaikh Meharbakhsh Haji Kaderbakhsh and with the consent of Allaudin Cassum the same are being sold by the mortgagee. For further particulars apply to the said Mr. SHAIKH MEHARBAKHSH HAJI KADERBAKHSH, 81, Cadell Road, Mahim, or to his Attorneys Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan 13-19, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C19991

CHANGE IN TELEPHONE NUMBER.

PLEASE NOTE that our Telephone Number from this day is 42138.

PALLONJEE EDULJEE & SON.
New Charni Road, BOMBAY.
R10719

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1924.

THE SEASON WILL CONSIST OF 16 DAYS RACING COMMENCING ON 2ND AUGUST 1924.

Prices of Admission inclusive of Entertainment Tax.

For Whole Season.

Members	....	Rs. 60
Non-Members	....	Rs. 75
Lady	....	Rs. 20

N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies with badges will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Turf Club Office, Poona, on all working days between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. or at the Gates.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

		Rs. a.
Gentleman	....	6 0
Lady	....	3 0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

		Rs. a.
Each Ticket	....	2 0

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gates only.

Passengers by Special Express Trains from Bombay.

	First Class. Rs.	Second Class. Rs.	Third Class. Rs.
Rail fare with admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure ..	20-0	14-0	——
Do. without Do. Do. ..	18-0	12-0	——
Do. with admission to 2nd Enclosure ..	19 0	13-0	5-0

N. B.—Tickets of admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children under 12 years of age will not be admitted.

By Order.
J. E. HUGHES, Major.
Secretary
Western India Turf Club.

15th June, 1924. C2001

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees, to be presided over by His Excellency the Chancellor, will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on TUESDAY, the [illegible] August, 1924. Tuesday, the 29th July, is the last day for receiving applications and fees for admission to Degrees at the above occasion.

Forms of application and copies of a notice giving full particulars regarding the Convocation may be obtained free of charge on application, written or oral, to the Registrar.

By order.
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 2[illegible] June, 1924. [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE MALABAR TIMBER CO., LTD.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company is REMOVED from 2nd Rampart Row to RUSTOM BUILDING, 2nd Floor, CHURCHGATE STREET.
20020

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN [illegible]

Thirty years—Rs. 11,51,[illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay will on TUESDAY, the 30th day of September, 1924, pay to the holders of the Debentures of the above Loan, all principal moneys and interest then due in respect of such debentures upon presentation and surrender of the said debentures at the office of the said Trustees in Ballard Road, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. on the said 30th day of September, 1924, from and after which date interest will cease to run on any of the said debentures not so presented and surrendered as aforesaid.

Holders are requested to lodge their Debentures for repayment some time before the 30th September, 1924, so that the preliminary examination required may not operate to prevent payment being made on the due date.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1924.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.
N. M. MORRIS,
Acting Secretary.

C20024

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LTD.

(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Meeting of Creditors and Shareholders of the above named Company to be held pursuant to the order of the High Court, Calcutta, dated the 25th day of February, 1924 will be held at the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, the thirteenth day of August, 1924, at 3 p.m.

The Court has ordered that the voting on any resolutions which may be brought forward at the Meeting shall be by poll, Creditors and Shareholders voting separately.

C. E. WALKER.
for Self & Co-Liquidators.
8, Council House Street,
Calcutta,
27th June, 1924. C20027

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

WANTED for the office of the undersigned an experienced DRAUGHTSMAN. Preference will be given to one acquainted with Railway work.

Salary up to Rs. 100 p. m.

T. FRASER.
Ag. Superintending Engineer,
Bombay District & Works.
Ravelin Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

C20023

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2169 of 1924.

ORIGINATING SUMMONS.

(1) BRAZ D'MONTE, Christian Inhabitant, a Priest in Holy Orders Domestic Prelate to His Holiness, residing at the Cathedral, Bhuleshwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay; (2) THOMAS D'MONTE, Christian Inhabitant, merchant, residing at Hill Road, Bandra, in the Bombay Suburban District, Administrators of the property and credits of Thomas Antonio D'Monte. ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) DOMINIC ANACLETE D'MONTE, Doctor of Medicine, residing at Bandra in the Bombay Suburban District; (2) ROSE D'MONTE, widow of the late Sebastian D'Monte, an inmate of the Central Lunatic Asylum Yerovda, Poona and residing there by her next friend and guardian ad litem Louisa D'Silva wife of J. B. D'Silva; (3) LOUISA D'SILVA wife of J. B. D'Silva residing at Bandra in the Bombay Suburban District; (4) MANUEL D'SILVA, landed proprietor, residing at Bandra in the Bombay Suburban District; (5) JOHN D'SILVA, Clerk in the Sheriff's Office, High Court, Bombay, residing at Bandra in the Bombay Suburban District; (6) [illegible] D'MONTE landed proprietor residing at Bandra in the Bombay Suburban District; (7) LOUISA D'LIMA, wife of Dominic D'Lima, residing at Bandra, in the Bombay Suburban District; (8) DANIEL D'MONTE Clerk at Messrs. Gannon & Co., Bombay, residing at Bandra, in the Bombay Suburban District; (9) ANACLETE D'MONTE, Bachelor of Medicine, residing at Bandra in the Bombay Suburban District; (10) JOSEPH NICODEMUS D'MONTE alias JOSEPH D'MONTE alias JOE D'MONTE his present address is not known but was last residing at Bandra in the Bombay Suburban District; (11) BRIDGET D'SOUZA, wife of Polycarp D'Souza, residing at Bandra, in the Bombay Suburban District; (12) [illegible] BRAZ D'MONTE, a Priest, [illegible] Orders Domestic Prelate to [illegible] residing [illegible] [illegible] D'MONTE, Merchant [illegible] Road, [illegible] Suburban District [illegible] ...Defendants.

UPON READING the plaint herein AND UPON HEARING Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the plaintiffs I DO ORDER that the defendants abovenamed do attend on the 11th day of July 1924, before the sitting Judge in Chambers for the determination of the following questions:—

(1) Whether to repay the debt referred to in paragraph 7 of the plaint, the plaintiffs should sell any of the properties of the deceased Thomas Antonio D'Monte and if so which and if more than one in what order and whether by public auction or with a reserve price or by private contract.

(2) Whether the plaintiffs should divide the properties other than the properties directed to be sold in answer to question 1 by metes and bounds.

(3) Whether the plaintiffs should sell all the properties of the said Thomas Antonio D'Monte deceased and whether by public auction with a reserve price or by private contract.

(4) Whether the Bombilwadi Oart garden and fields should be thrown together and made out into plot for the purposes of sale or division by metes and bounds.

(5) Whether the services of a valuer and surveyor should be engaged for fixing the reserve prices and for properly laying out the said properties and dividing the same by metes and bounds.

(6) Whether the plaintiffs should presume the death of the tenth defendant and proceed to deal with and distribute the estate of the said deceased as if the said tenth defendant were not living at the date of the death of the said deceased.

(7) If question No. (6) be answered in a negative whether the plaintiffs should take any further steps and if so what steps to trace the whereabouts of the said tenth defendant.

(8) If question No. (6) be answered in the negative what steps should the plaintiffs take to safeguard the interests of the tenth defendant and to whom should possession of his share in the estate of the said deceased Thomas Antonio D'Monte, be given.

(9) Whether the plaintiffs should continue to pay the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per day for the board and keep of the second defendant and debit such payment to the account of the 2nd defendant.

(10) To whom possession of the share of the second defendant in the estate of the said deceased Thomas Antonio D'Monte be given.

(11) If this Hon'ble Court is of opinion that all the properties of the deceased should not be sold but some of them divided by metes and bounds between the heirs of the deceased who is to represent the 2nd defendant and the 10th defendant in such division.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1924.
(Sd.) K. C. DIWAN.
For Messrs. D. F. & Diwan,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
(Sd.) D. F. MULLA.

NOTE.—If the defendants do not appear at the time and place above mentioned such order will be made and proceedings taken as the Judge may think just and expedient.

TRUE COPY.
K. C. DIWAN.
For Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
28/6/24.
C20019

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our clients Messrs. RATANCHAND TALLOCKCHAND and LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE, Receivers of the Estate of Lallubhai Nathuchand, deceased, that by virtue of Consent Decree, dated the 28th day of January, 1922, passed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 1015 of 1920 wherein Motilal Lallubhai Chavala was the Plaintiff and Bai Diwalibai, widow of the said Lallubhai Nathuchand deceased and others were the Defendants the said Motilal Lallubhai Chavala has now no right, title or interest in the Estate of his deceased father the said Lallubhai Nathuchand. The Estate of Lallubhai Nathuchand deceased is in no way responsible for any acts and deeds of the said Motilal Lallubhai Chavala and any one dealing with the said Motilal Lallubhai Chavala will do so at his own risk and peril.

Dated this 28th day of June, 1924.

A. B. SUTARIA,
for Messrs. Dastur & Co.,
Attorneys for the Receivers of the Estate of Lallubhai Nathuchand deceased.

C20022

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119 Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 21185.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT THE JUNCTION OF THE SEWREE ROAD AND CEMETERY ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will, under instructions from Seth Shivji Devji, Administrator of the Estate of Seth Devji Khetsey and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Alesha Peer Bawa Mia and others and by virtue of the power of Sale reserved with the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 10th October ,1910 and under an Indenture of further charge dated the 24th April, 1912 and under an Agreement and further charge dated the 7th February, 1921, sell by Public Auction the following very valuable large vacant piece of land on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land and ground, situate at and fronting the Sewri Road, without the Fort of Bombay; in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Ten Thousand Two Hundred and seventeen square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 246, New No. 14455 and New Survey No. 1/2382 and 1/2384 and bounded on the East by Sewri Road, on the West partly by the property of Ahmed Haji Joosub and partly by the Cemetery Road or Sewri New Road, on the North by the property of Nagindas Jamnadas and Motilal Jamnadas and on the South by the said Sewri Road.

Further particulars, conditions of Sale and inspection of title deed can be had on application to Messrs. Malvi Modi and Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees herein at their office at Medows Street, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 1st July, 1924.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort.
Opp. Tarachand Purshram.
Below Morvi Bank.
Tel. No 24065.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF JULY, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.). AUCTION SALE OF PRECIOUS JEWELLERY SET WITH DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, RUBY AND PEARL OF A BHATIA INSOLVENT.

By order of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Seth Valabhdas Kesawji Kanji, Proprietor of the Dwarka Motor Car Co.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Show Room No. 38, Medows Street, Fort, opposite Tarachand Purshram, below Morvi Bank, the following:—

6 diamond and emerald necklaces, 2 sets diamond bangles, 9 single diamond rings, 4 diamond lawangias 4 diamond and emerald nums, 1 pearl rank, 2 pearl and ruby necklaces, 5 diamond emerald and pearl collars, 6 pairs diamond and emerald bracelets, 1 set pearl and ruby bangles, 4 pairs diamond emerald and ruby earrings, 5 sets pearl bangles, 5 pearl necklaces, 20 diamond, emerald and pearl rings, 5 diamond and emerald hars, 2 diamond sali, 1 diamond nukhli, 1 pair pearl jar, 4 pairs pearl tonda, ravi fuls, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Property is on view.

The jewellery will be sold in presence of the Attorneys of the Mortgagee.

The jewellery is worth buying at this time as it will be sold of at the highest bid.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th June, 1924.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED P[illegible] AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Under instructions form N. H. M[illegible] the Receiver appointed in Suit No. [illegible] 1923 (Esmailji vs. Sharnabai), MesSrs. BENNETT & CO. will on TUESDAY, t[illegible] 1924 sell by Public Auction at 4-30 at their rooms No. 120, Apollo S[illegible]

All that piece or parcel of [illegible] or ground of the Government [illegible] property situate, lying and being [illegible] stone Road near [illegible] measurement 6,792 yards [illegible] registered by the Collector [illegible] under Old Nos. [illegible] and 12349 and New Survey Nos. [illegible] 1927 and assessed by the Municipality G Ward Nos. [illegible] and bounded on the [illegible] of Jivan Gopal Kiney [illegible] the Batty ground of K[illegible] the East by the land belonging to the Municipality and by [illegible] Water Pipe and Road, on the South the passage and on the West by a passage and beyond that by the property [illegible] Gopal Kiney.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and [illegible] Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEAT[RE]
TO-DAY AT
6-30 and 10 p. m.
"BONNIE PRINCE CHA[RLIE]"
Featuring GLADYS COOPE[R]

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"PAID IN FULL"
Featuring PAULINE FREDERIC[K]

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"A WOMAN OF PARI[S]"
Featuring EDNA PURVIANC[E]

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Presents
Kohinoor Super Production
VISMI-SADI
or
TWENTIETH CENTURY
[illegible]
Daily 4, 7, 9, and 11 p. m.
Saturday, and Sunday, Extra 4 at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

CINEMA MAJEST[IC]
Presents
MADAN Theatres, Ltd's
GREATEST SPECTACLE
VISHNU-AVATAR
A Picture that is Unique.—

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popula[r]
NOVELTY
CINEMA PRESENTS THIS WEEK
'Maharashtra' Film Co's
Third and Latest
Historical Super Jewel Production
SATI PADMINI
Alias
Beauty of Rajastan
or the
Siege of Chitor
In 6 Jewel Reels of Enchantment!
To-Night 4 Shows:
at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

GLOBE
CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
TO-NIGHT
RUTH ROLAND IN 'HAUNTED VALLEY'
Pathe's Latest and Best Serial.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.
SNUB POLLARD.
in a Two-Reel Comedy.
Time:—5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Daily Matinee Saturday and Sunday 3-30 p[.m.]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152.

CTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE ADE TO ORDER HIGHLY POLISHED DINNING, DRAWING AND COM-LETE SET OF WHITE ENAMELLED BED ROOMS FURNITURE, GRAMO-HONE WITH RECORDS, ICE BOX, ICH GLASS CROCKERY, PLATED-ARE, ETC. IN JANANTI TERRACE PP. THE WEST VIEW WOODHOUSE OAD, COLABA.

n SUNDAY, the 6th July, 1924 at 10-30 (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are nted to sell by public Auction at ve address very valuable made to order ly polished dining drawing and plete set of white enamalled bed room iture consisting of oblong dinning, table and armless chairs, mirror back side-d dinner waggon rich tapestry lined, sterfield suite full sized, mahoganised ror back cabinet, show case, black wood ved centre table sweet toned gramophone records, tapestry lined drawing room e jacobian writing table glass book case cabinet, fancy trapoys, white enamelled room complete set rich glass crockery dware etc.

roperty of a European gentleman pro. ing home.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

mbay, 1st July, 1924.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 30th June 1924.		Total since 1st June 1924.		June 1st to 30th June 1922		1923	
	In	Ct	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In	Ct
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0	01	7	46	26	48	7	19
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0	03	10	93	20	90	6	67
Esplanade (Gok, Tej. Hospital) ..	0	00	8	55	22	90	6	97
Mazagaon (J. J. Hospital ..					24	31	5	49

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th June, 1924.

Results of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 am., 2. p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.610 in.
Temperature of air .. .. 85.1 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer .. 80.0 „
Dew point .. .. .. 77.9 „
Relative humidity of Air .. 79 % „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 8.2 „
Maximum temperature of Air 89.2 „
Minimum .. .. .. 82.2 „
General direction of Wind from midnight tc midnight WSW, W, WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight miles 217
Fall of Rain inches 0.12
Total fall during the month .. „ 7.46
Do. Do. year .. „ 7.46
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a m. of 30th „ 0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	June	h	m	ft	in	Juue	h	m.	ft.	in
M	30	10	38	27	2	30	3	47	16	11
		22	8	25	7		16	35	20	1
Tu.	July 1	11	13	27	8	July	4	24	16	6
	1	22	49	25	10	1	17	15	19	8
W.	2	11	46	28	0	2	5	0	16	2
		23	25	23	11		17	53	19	4
Th.	3	0	0	0	0	3	5	33	16	0
		12	8	28	3		18	29	19	2
F.	4	0	1	26		4	6	8	16	1
		12	50	28	4		19	5	19	1
Sat	5	23	34	28	0	5	18	07	16	2
		12	37	27	11		5	52	19	1
Sun.	6	1	15	25	10	6	7	16	16	9
		13	52	27	11		20	17	19	0

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 30th June 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the south-east of the province and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was higher than usual except at Delhi, where it was almost normal; the minimum was above normal in the north-West of the division. A maximum temperature of 114deg. was recorded at Rawalpindi yesterday.

The United Provinces.—Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual at Cawnpore and Jhansi. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both higher than usual at the latter station and at Agra. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 106deg. at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded over lower Sind and generally clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is below normal in upper Sind and at Ajmere and Jaipur. Day temperature was higher than usual in north-west Rajputana; night temperature was above normal in upper Sind. The thermometer rose yesterday to 115deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Moisture in the air is in defect in Cutch and at Rajkot. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at the latter station and at Indore and the minimum lower at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 1.10" of rain and Raipur 0.92." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the east of the division and in defect in the north-west. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the province and the minimum in the Berars and at Hoshangabad and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Karwar has had 0.5" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Ratnagiri, where the minimum was higher than usual. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 89.2deg. (3deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 82.8deg. (1deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.68" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is almost noromal. Maximum temeprature was higher than usual at Nizamabad and Malegaon; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues active in the south of the Peninsula and has extended rainfall in the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, and local in the Central Provinces, Mysore and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in the Konkan and Hyderabad. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 1.65," Calicut 0.23," Cochin 0.74," Trivandrum 0.30," Bangalore 0.12," Coimbatore 0.14" and Madras 1.77."

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable into the Bombay Deccan and in the central parts of the country.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 29th June 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has extended in the Deccan and along the submontane districts of the United Provinces and has strengthened slightly on the Burma coast. The western disturbance has disappeared. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, south Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan, and local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar the United Provinces, and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Uoper Burma the east Punjab, Gujarat and the west Central Provinces.

The chief amounts not mentioned in the Bombay report, were:—Akyab three inches; Rangoon, Myitkvina one and half; Dhobri, Silchar three; Cherrapunji five; Darjiling, Dinajpur one; Jalpaiguri two; Purnea, Naya-Dumka one and half; Gorakhpur two; Bareilly one; Meerut a half; Pendra three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 30TH OF JUNE 1924.

STATIONS	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PUNJAB				
Multan	..	..	0.62	—0 62
Rawalpindi	..	0.05	2.24	—2.19
Lahore	..	..	1.68	—1.68
Hissar	..	0.48	1.64	—1.16
Ambala	..	0.44	3.75	—3 31
Delhi	0 08	1.43	2.99	—1 56
UNITED PROVINCES—				
Agra	..	0.31	2 35	—2.04
Mainpuri	0 07	0.21	2.48	—2 27
Jhansi	..	0.06	4.30	—4 24
Cawnpore	..	..	3 32	—3 32
Allahabad	0 09	0.64	4.96	—3 32
SIND				
Jacobabad	..	..	0.20	—0 20
Karachi	..	..	0.86	—0 86
RAJPUTNA				
Ajmer	..	0.30	2.41	—2 11
Jaipur	..	0.78	2.30	—1 52
Kotah	..	0.93	2.94	—2 01
Mount Abu	0.06	4.81	5.22	1-0.41
KATHIAWAR				
Bhuj	..	0.07	1.79	—1 72
Dwarka	..	..	2.14	—2 14
Veraval	..	4.95	4.47	+0 48
Rajkot		8.78	4.31	+4 47
Bhavnagar Para		2.43	4.16	—1 73
GUJARAT				
Surat	0.02	9.16	8.34	+0 82
Ahmedabad		2.02	4.33	—2 31
Deesa	..	1.91	2.18	—0 27
CENTRAL India West				
Neemuch	..	0.20	4.42	—4 22
Indore	..	1.59	5.70	—4 11
CENTRAL PROVINCES				
Jubbulpore	1 10	5.16	7.32	—2 16
Saugor	..	2.02	6.47	—4 45
Hoshangabad	..	1.70	6.17	—4 47
Khandwa	0 07	0.45	5.42	—4 97
Akola	..	2.08	5.38	—3 30
Amraoti	0 03	2.26	6.52	—4 32
Nagpur	..	1.77	8.96	—7 19
Chanda	..	0.62	7.66	—7 04
Raipur	0.92	3.34	9.01	—5 67
KONKAN				
Bombay	0.01	7.46	18.31	—10 85
Ratnagiri	..	29.53	28.82	+0 71
Mormugao	..	33.22	29.59	+3 63
Karwar	0 57	44.25	37.03	7 22
DECCAN				
Malegaon	..	2.49	4.33	—1 84
Ahmednagar	..	4.48	4.82	—0 64
Poona	..	2.62	4.77	—2 15
Sholapur	..	1.02	4.68	—3 66
Bijapur	..	0.67	3.28	—2 61
Belgaum				
HYDERABAD	..	5.95	8 14	—2 19
Aurangabad	..	2.14	5.43	—3 29
Nizamabad				
(Indur)	0.08	1.36	5.39	—4 09
Hyderabad		3.54	4.59	—1 05
MALABAR AND CEYLON				
Mangalore	1.65	41.27	36.73	+4 49
Calicut	0.23	39.35	34.08	+5 25
Cochin	0.74	44.81	28.49	16 32
Colombo	0.04	7.58	7.91	—0 33
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—				
Masulipatam		2.10	4.51	—2 41
Bellary	0 08	1.41	1.87	—0 46
Cuddapah	0 04	0.90	2.93	—2 03
Madras	0 77	3.45	1.89	+1 56
Bangalore	0 12	4.30	2 89	+1 41
Coimbatore	0 14	4.96	1 66	+3 30
Trichinopoly		0.03	1 41	—1 38
Negapatam		0.40	1 30	—0 90

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Max Linder, international comedian favourite, who has not been seen in motion pictures for some time and has been much missed, returns to the screen in a special five-reel comedy feature called "The Three Must-Get-Theres," a burlesque on Dumas' famous story. "The Three Musketeers." This picture has been booked as the chief attraction for next Saturday, July 5th, at the Excelsior Theatre under an Allied Producers and Distributors Co.poration. Story and direction are both by Mr. Linder, who also plays the leading role.

The list of Indian candidates recently announced as having been successful in the examination for admission to the Royal Military College Sandhurst was incorrect and its publication was unauthorised. An authoritative announcement will shortly be made on the subject.—(A.P.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 30.

S S City of Evansville, Evans, Liverpool.
S S Sicilia, Davis, Kobe.
S S Modasa, Gilchrist, London.

DEPARTURES.

June 30.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Cracovia, Nicolich, Trieste.
S S Capo di Monte, Banzamino, Genoa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Borneo Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Sicilia for China.
Steamer Trantenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Karapara for Durban.

S S Sicilia:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Sicilia, 4172 tons, Captain H C Davis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S City of Evansville:—The City of Evansville 5158 tons, Captain D Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool ,with a genera cargo.

S S Modasa:—The B I S N Company's steame Modasa, 5566 tons, Captain J W Gilchrist, arrived in harbour yesterday from Londor, with a general cargo.

S S Cracovia:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Cracovia, 4565 tons Captain G Nicolich, will sail to-day from harbour for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Capo-di-Monti:—The M Italiana's steamer Capo-di-Monti, 3544 tons Captain G Banzamino, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, JUNE 30.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Vizo, 3243, 3/7, J F and Co.
2 Macedonia, 5247, London, 5/7, M M and Co.
6 Trantinfels, 4924, Kchi N F, L Edwards.
7 Elysia 4002, Liverpool, 10/7, W and A Graham and Co.
9 Karapar 3792, Durban 9/7 M M & Co.
10 Dalgoma, 3571, NF, NF, P & O S N Co.
10 C/Brisbane, 4527, L'pool, 2/7, K N and Co.
14 Cracovia, 4762, Trieste, 1/7, L Triestino.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Cl Macintyre 3053, Karachi, 6/7 J F & Co.
3 Bankura, 1905, Busreh, 2/7, B I S N Co.
6 Borneo Maru 4264, Kobe 4/7 O S Kaisha.
6 Jalajyoti, 2698, N.F. 5/7 Scindia S N and Co.
9 Chinkoa, 3615, Calcutta, 3/7, M M and Co.
10-11 Algie, 3373, New York, 2/7, Volkart Bros.
14 Shuja 3142 Man, T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D & E Jalavera 2853 Rangoon 15/7 S S N Co
F Jehangir, 2157, Jeddah, 30/6, T M and Co.
K Varsova 1557 Basra 11/7 M M & Co.
L Chakla, 1725, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
P Zayani, 2627, Basra, 5/7, H S Shushtary and Co.
P Sirsa, 3,387, NF, NF, M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

June 30.

S S Elycia for Liverpool:—60 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co., 18312½ cwt. ground nut oil cakes, B Bhanji and Co. 200 bales cotton, H M Kenta and Co. 30 bales wool, N Vazir and Sons; 500 cwt. myrabollams, Ktivandas Bros.; 125 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co., 24 bales wool, Meyer Nissim; 500 bales cotton, R D Tata, 30 bales cotton, J S Tarang Co. Ltd.

S S Elysia for Marseilles:—200 cwt dill seed A Durst; 750 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co. Ltd.; 55 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co. 1600 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 4000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 1000 cwt castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co. 3000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Elysia for Glasgow:—65½ cwt ground nut oil cake, A Bhanji and Bros.

S S Cracovia for Selonica:—26 bales cotton yarn, R Shantilal and Co.

S S Macedonia for Constantinople—14 bundles woollen carpets, J S Narag and Sons.

S S Cacedonia for London:—42 cwt condiments N Poonjaji and Sons; 48 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd 13 bales goat skins canned, K Esmail; 6 tons casein, Continental C and Dairy Farm; 2 bales goat skin, H B Ramji and Co.; 1 bale sheep skins, H B Ramji and Co.; 2000 cwt rape seed, A Durst; 2060 cwt oil cake, N V Velmohamed; 30 cases bristle Hollingshurst and Co.; 12 bales cow hides, A Abdulla and Co.; 6 bales goat skins, A Abdulla and Co. 29 bales goat skins R Aziz and Co.; 100 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co. 10 bundles lamb skins, H A Aminoff 20 bundles woollen carpets H A Aminoff; 5 bundles fox skins, A Azizulhoff; 2 bundles woollen carpets F Hapoff; 2 bales cotton, B J Bhamgara; 22 cwt chiretta, Bombay Shipping Agency; 5 bundles lamb skins, J S Narag and Sons; 13 bundles woollen carpets, J S Narag and Sons; 15 bundles fox skins, J S Narag and Sons; 11 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Vigo for Hull:—1500 cwt castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Trantenfels for Copenhagen:—200 cwt poppy seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Trantenfels for Hamburg:—1000 cwt. Ajwan seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Clan Macintyre for Antwerp:—306 cwt gum M H Dehdasti; 50 bales hemp, S Parmanand; 2200 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co. Ltd.

S S Capo di Monte for Genoa:—220 bales cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Wallace for Dieppe:—28000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Wallace for Dunkirk:—9000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co. 1000 cwt poppyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Algic for New York:—1 bale woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency; 114 cwt cashew nuts kernel, V Bhaskar; 10 bales woollen dragets Bruesser and Co.; 1000 cwt myrobollams, F F Campbell and Co 4000 cwt myrobollams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd; 60 cwt shelled pista nuts kernels, Arain and Sons.

S S Algic for Philadelphia—200 bales cotton waste, I A H Mossa Ltd.; 79 cask goat skins, Deccan Trading Co Ltd.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—400 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Sicilia for Kobe:—960 bales cotton. Jaman Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton, Vurdhaman Bros Ltd.

S S Sicilia for Moji:—100 b les cotton J C Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

June 30.

S S Gambhira from Rangoon, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.—17887 bags rice 319 bags white beans, 304 bags maize, 660 bags cotton seed, 50 pieces teak squares, 32103 pieces teak scantlings 4236 bundles scantling 692 pieces teak planks, 130 pieces deck planks 3295 cases candies, 592 bags paraffin wax

From Bassein:—1364 bags rice.

From Monmein:—10757 bags rice, 5765 teak posts 244 squares, 1087 teak squares 17234 bundles teak scantlings 77512 pieces teak scantlings 1842 bundles M J Wood batteries, 86 teak timber 276 squares ends, 289 pieces teak planks, 856 bundles baling sticks.

From Colombo:—6 cases Tea, 40 cases jam, 89 bags blue peas, 50 bags canned fruits, 21 cases greasy wool, 1 cases tinned cheese.

S S Bankura from Dubai, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.—4 tins pearls.

From Bandabbas:—1 packet currency notes, 16 bags unonds, 20 bundles rose buds.

From Muskat:—16 bundles specie, 1489 bags sardines 5 bags dry dates.

From Busrah:—1996 backets wet dates, 2083 bags wheat.

From Bushire:—55 bags A kernels, 33 bags almonds.

From Charbar:—240 bundles siffi m ts.

From Gwadur:—130 bundles siffi mats.

From Pasni:—61 bundles mats.

S S Argun Maru from Tokyo, Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—12 cases rubber balls.

S S Osaka:—443 bales cotton sheeting, 555 bales cotton yarn, 187 bales cotton drill, 25 bags white chalk, 38 cases enamel ware, 19 cases celluloid goods, 259 bales cotton shirting 64 cases white merarized yarn.

S S Nagoya:—15 bales shirting 77 bales cotton yarn, 87 cases porcelain.

From Kobe:—14 cases babbins 6 cases cotton goods, 14 cases tin ware, 200 bags dried ginger, 13 cases celluloid ware, 42 cases toys 170 cases refined camphor, 22 cases spun silk yarn, 11 cases enamel ware 44 cases porcelain ware, 80 bales large cotton yarn.

From Hongkong:—27 cases cotton socks 24 mats bags sugar candy.

From Canton:—25 bundles dry ginger 30 bundles matting, 20 cases cotton socks.

From Shanghai:—150 b les cotton sheeting.

From Singapore:—169 cases gum benjamin, 1130 bags betel nuts, 1960 bags sago flour; 1581 bundles rattan, 11 bags coffee, 19 bags long pepper, 9 bags nut megs.

From Batavia:—200 chests Tea.

From Colombo:—31 half chests Tea, 11 drums cocoanut oil, 25 packages empty gunnies.

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, July 1.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

1599-21—Amarchand and M, B N Lang and another v Adamally Huseinbhai, M B Chothia.
317-22—M B Chothia, Adamali Huseinbhoy v Haji Ismail Haji Noormahomed and another, Amarchand and M.
3491-21—Purnanand C and J, Nanalal Morarji Dave v Popatlal Jivram and Co, Ramanlal and H.
2075-21—Pandia and Co, Devsi Harpal v Halabhai Umedchand, Manilal and K.
3861-21—Hiralal Th and Co, Ramanlal Jamnadas v Chaganlal Bhaidas, Patell and E.
4261-21—Edgelow GW and Co., Shariff Hashan and Co. vs. Reuben Elliahn Ami, Wadia G and Co.
4246-21—Unwalla P and P. Sulleman Noormahomed and Co. vs. Abdul Karim Lal Mahomed, Jehangir and S.
4242-21—Edgelow GW Co, Haji Abdulla Ebrahim vs. Burjorji Framji Joshi, Payne and Co.
4301-21—Little and Co., Edulji Ruttonji and Sons vs. Manecklal Ghellabhai Modi, Tyabji D and Co.
3898-21—Purnanand C and J., Manishanker Jethabhai and another vs. Lalji Jetha and others, Motichand and D., Mulla and M.
2908-20—Amin and D., The Bombay and Mofussil Grass Trading Co., vs. Jeshabhai Dulabhdas Shah, Motichand and D.
5311-22—Raghvaya N and Co., Jivram Sanaram Paddas and others vs. Allibhoy Abdul Hussein and others, Matubhai J and M.
3181-20—Hiralal Th and Co., Amratrai A Baxi vs. Bholabhai Chotalal and others, Ardeshir H. D. and Co.
1698-22—Shat and C., Ebrahim Aramally, vs. Gulamally Mahomedally Kugalwalla and another, Jamsetji R and D. Thakoredas and D.
1666-22—Craigie B and C., Dadiba H. Billimoria vs. Pirojshaw Shapurji Unwala vs. Raghavaya N and Co.
2614-22—Matubhai J and M. Ladakbhai Hassan vs. S. Spinner and Co., Mehta L and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

1771-24—Chitnis K and M, Vasantrao Pundlip Dharmatkar vs. Mukund Ramchandra Land, Smetham B and L.
1496-24—Shamrao M and H. Rustomji, Jamsedji Cabinetmaker and another vs. Vaghji Becherbhai and another.
1644-24—Mantri and Co., Abdullabhai Kaderbhai Nimakwalla vs. Alimahomed Nathalal and Co., and others.
1843-24—Malji Th. and Co., Dhansing Bhikhansing, vs. Essoofally Dawood bhoy.
1874-24—Thakoredas and D Rawji Velji Khetani, vs. Ramkrishna Rawji and others.
1880-24—Tyabji D and Co., Abdul Latif Mahomed Husein Chorgey vs. Mahomed Abdul Karim.
4945-25—Shamrao M and H, Waman Rao, bhai Thakor and another vs. Virji Lakhamsy.

LONG CAUSES.

3798-25—Manibhai and Co., Virji Lakhamsy, vs. Wamanrao B. Thakor and others, Shamrao M and H.
S-C.Cr. 1641/21515-24—Shamrao M and H W.B. Thakor and another, vs. Virji Lakhamsy, Manubhai and Co.
846- —Little and Co., Colonel Nawab Sir Mahomed Nasrullakhan Bahadur vs. A. H. Wheeler and Co., Crawford B and Co.
42-22—Madhowji and Co., Dhirajlal Bhimbhai, Gordhandas Nathji, Desai and others, Chitnis K and M.
5674-23—Edgelow G W and Co., Kaikhsru Behram Mehta vs. Ismail Casum Khan, Mirza and M.
4212-22—N C Dalal, The Official Assignee vs. Gobilal Radhakison, Manilal and K.
4716-22—Amarchand and M., Krishanji Laxman Pempalnerker, ve. Laxman Dhakuji, Pomde and others, Sabnis G and Co., Rustomji and G.
4561-22—Vachha and Co., Behramji Nowrojo Gandia and others, vs. The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay and others, Crawford B and Co., J.C.G. Bowen.
2767-22—Malvi M R and Co., Lalji Punsey and Co., vs. R.M. Abdul Kader and Co., Matubhai J and M.
5259-22—Dubash and Co, Brijlal Harkishand Rai Bahadur Tullockchand Kanhaimal, Malvi M R and Co, Manilal and K.
4121-21—Jamsedji R and D. Baboobai, Naroiamdas Girdharand and others, Khandwalla and Co, Ferreira and V.
5582—Craigie B and C, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd., Multanchand Bandeedas Madhovji and Co
824-22—Amin and D, S T Poddar, Laxmidas Kochar and another, Amarchand and M. N C Dalal.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

568-22—Mulla and M, Robert Henry Charles Ward and another, Hughes Vicaji and Co and others, Matubhai J and M.

SHORT CAUSE.

3407-23—Mulla and M, Miya Mahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani, Noormahomed Mulla, Ramanlal and H.

LONG CAUSES.

2375/25132-21—Madhowji and Co, Bai Kabobai, Raichand Foolchand, Motichand and D.
2390/25223-21—G B Pandya, Pasu Hardu and others v Erachsha Dadabhai, Mulla and M.
4713-21—Madhowji and Co. Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Co. v Chabildas Nathubhai, Purnanand C and J.
5275-21—Mulla and M, International Banking Corporation v J. Burjorji and Co., Madhowji and Co.
5363-21—Raghavayya N and Co, Jagraj Chunilal, Madadeo Panalal and others, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1531-22—Wadia G and Co, Cooverji Pitamber and Co v Kabhai Vithal, Dubash and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

5793-23—Craigie B and C, Dadiba H Billimoria and Co v Nowroji F Nowroji, J P Wallace and Co.
3951-22—Kanga and S, Nensey Meghji and ors, v Domingo Arico, Survevor and Co.
9-23—Captain and V, Deokaran Nanji v Ratilal Mancharam Vchini, N C Dalal.
4577-23—Mulji Th and Co, The Official Assignee v Chandulal Dayalbhoy, Tyabji D and Co.
4851-23—Vrajlal and Co, Amulakh Amichand and Co v Megha Permanand, Vachha.
4933-23—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of City of Bombay v Keshav Waghu, Mirza and M.
5046-23—Kanga and Co, Narandas Ranchordas v Purshotamdas Odhavji Bhatt, Ferreira and V.
5047-23—Kanga and Co., Bai Mariambai v Premshanker Odhavji Bhatt Ferreira and V.
4592-23—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., Wilhelm Paul Auston Werner and another v Vrajlal Pranjiwandas and Co., Khandwala and Chh., Mohile P and G.
4737-23—Andrade and Co., Meghji Lakhmidas v. Purshotamdas Lakhmidas, Captain and V.
5858-22—Purnanand C and J Jiwatlal Pratapsi v. Bejraj Jorawarmal, Thakoredas and Co.
1553-23—Manilal and K, Waman Krishna Nilgudker v Mathuradas Topan.
3403-23—Amin and D. Bai Nandkisore v Khatizabai, widow and others Sukhtanker and G.
1916-23—N C Dalal, Chandmal Ghanshamdas v. Ganeshprasad Ghashilal, Khandwalla and Chh.
5005-22—N C Dalal Chandmal Ghanshamdas v. Girdharilal Mukundilal, Sukhtanker and G

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

1328-21—Edgelow G W and Co., Kuhara Shaji Kaisha Ltd. v Premchand Tribhowan and Co., Payne and Co.
850-21—J C G Bowen, Harold Liscombe Painter v The Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd. and another, Kanga and Co.
851-22—J. C. G. Bowen, Charles Southey Marston, v The Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd. and another Kanga and Co.
852-22—J. C. Bowen, Shivlingapa Bhagappa Talwar v The Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd. and another, Kanga and Co.
2466-21—M V Gokhale, Shamrao Yeshwant v Gopal Yeshwant and ors, M V Gokhale, Mantri and Co.
4145-22—Jehangir M and S, Gopal Yeshwant Rele v Khanderao Ramnath Dingal, Sabnis G and S.
1800-21—Dubash and Co, Zoharmal Uttamchand v Mulakhram Dhamuka, Kanga and Co.
2635-21—N C Dalal, Bamchand Gopalji v Kantishanker Jetashanker, Malvi M R and Co.
2741-21—Sukhtanker and G, Haridas Jiwanji, vs Narayandas Dwarkadas, Malvi M R and Co.
2752-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ratiram Lachmandas, vs Rupchand Jitmusingh
2776-21—Daphtary F and D, The Killachand Mills Ltd, vs Ambaram Motichand, Khandwalla and Chh.
2815-21—Chitnis K and M, Ratilal Nandlal Soudagar and others, vs Bai Ratiat and others, Mehta L and Co
2817-21—Dubash and Co, Vadilal Baldeodas, vs Shantilal Sakalchand, N C Dalal.
2840-21—Amarchand and M, Mulji Ranchod Ved, vs F N Davar.
2846-21—Craigie B and C, The Sphere Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd, vs Messrs Dhanji and Co Bhaisanker K and G.
2857-21—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshah, vs Hormusji Cowasji Dinshah and others, Payne and Co, Little and Co.
2861-21—Malvi M R and Co, Shah Pranjiwandas Tarachand, vs Lakhmichand Nanchand and others, Mulji Th and C.
2869-21—Wadia G and Co, Narotam Chunilal vs Chabildas Nathoobhai, Purnanand C and J.
2892-21—Jamsetji R and D Pardunji Postonji Mehta and others vs Jehangir Framji Bharucha, Little and Co.
2682-21—Dabholker and Co, Wamanrao Anamrao Ajinkya v Nanabhoy Sadanand, Judah and S.
2689-21—Mulla and M, Goculdas Damodar v. C. M. Parekh and others, Madhowji and Co., Crawford B and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA

In the Division Court No. 49.
FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

1027-24—Ramanlal and H Bhagwanji Mulji Joshi, N M Abdul Hamid and another, Shroff and L.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

5863-22—Pandia and Co, N H Moos, Haji Vali Mahomed Moti, Captain and V.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

4266-23—Manchershaw and N Phiroz D Cooper, vs Fatchalli Mulla Alibhay, Pocha and Co.
4310-23—Mulji R and Co, Bai Kasturbai vs Vanmalidas Lukhmidas.
2881-23—G B Pandya, Irigoin and Crotier vs Lallubhai Dayabhai, Chitnis K and M.
4299-23—N C Dalal and Co, Dadabhoy M Darabseth, vs Nevalchand Mavkchand, Amarchand and M.
4321-23—Chitnis K and M, Jamshedji Curshedji Pantiwki vs Kekobad M Omrigar and another, Mulla P and G.
3772-23—Dikshit M and Co, M D and Co vs. Bhimji Govindji Purnanand C and J.
4317-23—Manchershaw and N Phiroz D Cooper, vs Samsuddin Mulla Alibhoy, Unwalla P and P.
4356-23—Captain and V, Racholdas Gidumal and Co, Fazal Husein Mowlabux and another Judah and Sons.
4224-23—Mehta L and Co, B J Mistry and Co v Sadasiv Rajaram Desai and Co, Payne and Co.
3706-23—Motichand and D, Ramchandra B Joonekar v Valchand Nauchand Shah and another Mohile P and G.
4117-23—Bhaishanker K and G, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Anant Balwant Modak and anr, Captain and V.
4244-23—Kanga and Co, N H Moos v K R P Shroff and ors, Payne and Co.
4829-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Lakhmichand Padamsey v Bhawan Amulakh, Ferreira and V.
4831-23—Amarchand and M, Gordhandas Nathalal v Ramnarayen Rajmal, Purnanand C and J.
608-24—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cawasji Dinshaw v Badrodin Ahmedji and
4837-22—Khandwalla and Chh, Lalubhai Ranchoddas v Dipchand Hemraj, Shah and Co.
119-22—Craigie B and C Daniel Campbell Paterson and ors v J N Singh and Co Ltd, Madhowji and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2407-23—Daphtary F and D, Mafatlal Gagalbhai v Karani and Co, Motichand and D, Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

2288-23—Motichand and D, Karani and Co, vs Mafatlal Gagalbhai and another, Daphtary F and D.
4196-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Jethabhai Mulji and others, vs, Doongrsey Tricumdas and others, Merwanji K and Co.
1089-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Hasanali Cumruddin and Son, vs, Oudesi and Co, Shamrao M and H.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 55.

2639-23—Motichand and D, Chotalal Nathari and Co., v Latif Gani, Matubhai J and M.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

525-20—Pandia and Co, Hargowandas Tulsidas, Manek

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARN

MANCHESTER, June 11.

Though the Exchange is open this morning and the price-board is occasionally recording transactions in cotton futures, there is no business in progress and the boards are almost deserted. It has been a dull week, and holiday influences have been strongly prevalent. The attendance on Friday was thinner than usual, but yesterday's market was even smaller, and though the day was far from being a blank one with either manufacturers or spinners there were many who had not so much as an excuse for opening their note-books. It would seem that more of the warehouses have closed down for the whole of Whitweek this year than before, as there was a larger number of absentee merchants yesterday.

The week's business does not offer any special feature of interest, buying being in the main of a piecemeal character. Some makers of printing lumps booked a fair weight, but unless a more general revival of demand for these cloths develops the Burnley holidays, due early next month, will see many looms put out of commission. A definite lull in buying for the India markets is observable, only the most urgent replacements being made. In this way makers of dhooties, mulls, and jaconets have picked up a few orders. Bids are made on China account for white shirtings, which are understood to be in short supply at Shanghai. Prices offered, however, do not reflect extreme scarcity. Odd purchases are made of grey shirtings, to keep certain "chops" on the market, and various fancies have also been booked.

Of the secondary outlets of the Far East nothing favourable can be said, but there is a persistent interest in stock lots on the part of buyers for Egypt and the Near East. South American buying of poplins and voils was reported on Friday, and printing and bleaching cloths have been taken by Continental houses.

Fears of lower values to come, which have dominated the cloth market, are also an adverse factor on the yarn side, particularly in regard to export business. Shipment lots are not moved at their normal rate, owing to the discount on new-crop cotton, which is only tardily narrowed. The settlement of the labour dispute in the Netherlands cotton industry has failed to produce a revival of demand for coarse American yarns, as the weavers are not returning to work. The dispute, which began in October last, has evidently been only settled "officially." Generally the yarn market has been quiet, and spinners are still losing ground.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, June 11.

Whitechapel has brought work to the whole of the cloth trade and is now unexpected decline in inquiry. In textiles, however, the comparatively large amount of business that is being done, shows attention has been focussed upon the yarn market. For some time, where the firmer tendency reported last week, has been maintained. Yarn 8lb. cops now change hands at 5s., it is generally a second-hand transaction. The prevailing prices are 4.66 (3s. 6½d.) and 4.69 (3s. 10d.).

The inquiry for sacking and sacks has been a feature, and much actual business has been done in this direction.

Raw jute is very quiet. Calcutta seems determined to keep up the price of new crop. The best weather evidently prevails in the fields, and the yield, according to the latest reports, is likely to be very plentiful. Transactions of the week include Tossa 3, allowanced £28: Tossa 2, £31; first mark actuals, May-June £31. Other prices were:—Firsts, mark, grades, May-June, £28; red S.C.C., actuals, £27; Daisee 2, £28 10s.; new crop, first actuals, August-September, £29; grades £28; lightnings, grades, £26 15s. Jute yarns:—8lb. cops, 4.56 (3s. 0½d.) and 4.63 (3s. 1d.); spools, 4.63 (3s. 1d.) and 4.69 (3s. 1½d.); sacking chains, 4.81 (3 13-16d.); hessian chains, 5. Chested hessians:—10 per. 10oz. 40in. 4.17 (3 2-12d.) and 4.25 (3½d.); 9oz. 40in., 3.79 (3 3s-48d.) and 3.88 (3 7-8d.); 8½oz. 40in., 3.58 (3 7-12d.); Boorcloth, 76in. 9½oz., 7.75 (7¼d.).

OILS AND OIL SEEDS.

HULL, June 11.

Business has naturally been affected by the holiday, but although little passing market conditions generally are fully steady. At this time of the year attention is again mainly centred on the position of the supplies of raw material and the possible effect upon the future course of prices. The record crops of linseed, estimated to give from the two principal exporting countries an exportable surplus of 1,800,000 tons, have been absorbed at a good rate, approximately a million tons having been shipped in the first five months of the year; so that we have now about 800,000 tons, against half a million tons actually absorbed a year ago, to meet world requirements over the remaining seven months. In view of the lessened demand for Argentine linseed from the United States to supplement an increased domestic yield, the disposition is to regard prospective supplies as more than ample to meet all demands that are likely to be made.

Both Great Britain and the Continent have taken larger quantities than a year ago, together 960,475 tons against 556,750 tons, and oil commitments are known to be pretty well covered. Much, therefore, depends upon an expansion of the demand for linseed oil, of which there are few, if any, signs at the present time.

COALS.

CARDIFF, June 11.

The steam coal market continues very dull, and in all sections there is a complete absence of activity. From the Continent demand is a mere shadow of normal, particularly with France and Italy. Business with the coal depots has fallen off, but a moderate trade continues with South America, where some big contracts for Mon-

(Continued in column 6.)

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 30.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 530.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 590.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 580.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 137.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 235.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 329.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.32-1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 81.80.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.30.
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.90.
London—Rome Liras 109.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 30.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5
Bank Demand	1/5 1/32
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 1/4
Fcs. Demand	530
American Dollars	328
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	235
Japan	137
Singapore	166 1/2

Market Steady.

LONDON, June 28.

Rentes 3 per cent. 52 1/4.
Bar Silver (Spot.) 34 1/4.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 5/16.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Little, China selling—Steady.
Interest day to day loans 1½.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 6th July 1923.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

... ... MIDDLE QUOTATIONS ... ...

Stockholm	16.28
Christiania	32.10
Amsterdam	11.79
Switzerland	24.33
Belgium	93.87
Belgium (27—6—24)	94.09
Athens	
Athens (on 27—6—24)	252 50
Prague	146.50

LONDON, June 28.
Exchange on London in Paris 81.85
NEW YORK, June 28.
Demand Bills. Not received.

DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, June 28.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/16 for Oct.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 3 7/16 „ Dec.
„ Fin Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
„ Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4.
5 per cent. Rentes 24 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £89 1/8 No Change.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92½. No change.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 101 3/8 „
Consols 2½ per cent. £57 1/8. „
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. £47½ „
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 66½ „
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. £57½ „

LONDON, June 28.

Conversion Loan £78
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £101½
„ „ 7 per cent. £114.

BULLION.

Bombay, June 30.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/2/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/2/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/7/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/8/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/9/0.
Bar silver ready Rs. 81/11.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 81/15.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82/3.

London, June 28.

Bar gold ready s. 95-2.
Silver ready d. 34-4.
Silver forward d. 34-5.
TONE OF SILVER—Quiet—Very little business.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 30

Ready:—25—7—3 .. .. ..

Vaida Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asad 25-8-0		25 7-9	
Sravan 25-8-6		25-8-3	

Teji Mandi:— Gine Rino 16-1-9
Asad 0—3—0
Sravan 0—5—9 Gine King 16-2-6
Tone—Market quiet.

SILVER

Bombay, June 30.

Ready:—81—11—0.

Vaida Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asad 82-0-0		82-14-0	
Shravan 82-6-0		82-4-0	

Teji Mandi.
Asad 0—12—0
Shravan 1—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 30.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/15
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/9.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 30.

A further drop of 24 points in old crop and 17 to 20 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on scattered long liquidation. Liverpool market was closed on Saturday last.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 28th instant as under:—

"Scattered liquidation on fairly good weather."

Whilst we are of the opinion that continued favourable weather conditions in America may cause a further sentimental decline, we think it unsound to enter into "Bear" commitments in this market as the weather here at the present moment is by no means favourable, and unless the cotton growing districts should have rains within a week or so, the outlook is likely to cause anxiety. We would still prefer to operate on the "Bull" side should there be any material depression in the near future.

Despite further lower advices reported from Home the Marwadi Bazar opened this morning unchanged at Rs. 519 for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening several prominent Shroffs were sellers which caused the prices to decline to Rs. 515½. On buying by Commission Houses the market improved to Rs. 517 and after fluctuating within a small range closed at Rs. 515 a t 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 513½ and closed dull at Rs. 514½ on Jobbers buying. Japanese Houses were sellers of Oomra July.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 561 and dropped to Rs. 557½ on selling by Commission Houses. Again improving to Rs. 558½ on Shroffs buying the market closed at Rs. 555 easier on general selling. Whilst Oomra Dec./January opened at Rs. 486 and steadily gave way to Rs. 484½ on selling by Commission Houses and Exporters. Again going up to Rs. 485½ on Shroffs buying the market closed easier at Rs. 483 at 4 p.m. F.G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted at Rs. 529 and Rs. 435 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain quiet on Saturday last and the inquiry was very limited. About 1500 Bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 30.
6-30 P M

Fully Good Broach	April/May	514 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	„ July	526
„ „	Dec./Jan.	434
Fine Oomra	..July ..	555
„ „	..Dec./Jan. ..	484

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 30

Description, Super-Fine, Fine F. Good Good				
M. G Bengal and Sindh.				
Punjab	565	550	535	520
M. G. Oomra No 3.	585	570	555	..
M. G. Broach	625	610	595	585
M. G. Southerns	..	610	600	590 580
M. G. Mathia	579	555	540	..
M. G. Khandesh	580	565	550	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay June 30

Fully Good Broach	April/May	514
„	Bengal July	526
„	Dec./January	434
Fine Oomra	July ..	554
„ „	Dec./Jan. ..	483
Good Southerns	June ..	
„ „ „	Aug/Septr ..	585

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY, June 30

New York Market 28th June, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
29.27	July			29.03—24	
25.15	Oct.	25.07—08		24.95—20	
24.44	Dec.			24.26—18	
24.22	Jan.			24.05—17	
24.38	Mar.			24.21—17	
24.44	May.			24.27—17	

Telegraphic market advices:. October highest 25.15, lowest 24.95, range 20 points. Idle featureless market. Southern Products Co. estimate condition 69.3 per cent.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, June 28.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	10,946,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	175,000
East Indian Visible Supply	305,000
American Visible Supply	1,224,000
Other Visible Supply	211,000

Total Sales	24,000
East Indian Sales	1,6000
Total Speculation	—
Total Export	—
East Indian Export	—
East Indian Stock	116,000
East Indian Forwarded	4,300
East Indian Actual Export	100
East Indian Imports	1,000
East Indian Speculation	2,200
American Afloat	17,000
East Indian Afloat	112,000
Total Afloat	127,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON—		
Day's Receipts at all U s Ports		3,000
FUTURES AT NEW YORK—		
July	29.03	—.24
October	24.96	—.19
December	24.26	—.18
January	24.05	—.1
Spot Cotton at New York	30.05	—.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	28.80	no chang
FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS—		
July	27.40	—.02
October	24.22	—.15
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		15
Silver Foreign mind		65 3/4

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay June 30
(6. p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms. Ready Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	48 0 0	7 1 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	..48 0 0	7 1 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	..50 0 0	7 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	..10 8 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	..16 4 0	11 10 0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..11 6 0	11 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..12 7 0	12 15 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	..12 3 0	12 11 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	..88 0 0	17 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..80 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed Gajjar 50-50	..75 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Black	..68 0 0	14 8 0
Poppyseed, White	..11 12 0	12 8 0
Groundnuts	..72 0 0	..
Mowraseed	.. 8 8 0	8 12 0
Barley	..36 0 0	..
Castorseed	..78 0 0	..
Cotton Seeds Ready	..	
Delivery Forward.	..40 0 0 Rs. a. p.	5 15 0
Wheat, May	.. 7 11 3	
Wheat, A/S	.. 7 6 6	
Linseed, May	..13 4 6	
Linseed Sept.	..13 6 6	
Groundnuts /J/J	..78 0 0	
Teelseed Gajjar 85-15 J/J	5 15 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed asad		79 0 0
Cotton Seeds J/J	..17 12 0	

WHEAT.

LONDON, June 28.

Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. 47/3 June/July Sellers.
Barietta Russo Fe 63½ lbs. 46/- June/July Sellers.
Australian 48/9 June/July Sellers
Tone:—Dull and easier.
Choice white Karachi 48/- June/July Sellers
Soft Red Karachi 47/3 June/July Value.
Firmer with a fair demand.
Wheat, Cargo, Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. 47/10½ July/August Paid.
Wheat, Cargo, Choice White Karachi 48/6 Paid for June and 48/4½ July.
Wheat afloat to U K 2,890,000 Qrs.

SEEDS.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £18 3/4 June/July Sellers.
Slow and weak.
Cottonseed Bombay £10½. June/July. Sellers Firmly held.

METALS.

LONDON, June 28.

English best Selected Copper	£61½
Standard Copper G M B	£61 3/8
Copper, Braziers	£82
Yellow Metal	7 3 ..
Hard Spelter	28 5/8
Corrugated Sheets	£18 3/8
Tin Block	228

BRASS.

Bombay, June 30.

	Per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	67 0 0
Do. „	1	63 8 0
Do. „	1 1/4	63 8 6
Do. „	1 1/2	63 8 0
Do. „	1 3/4	64 0 0
Do. „	2	64 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay June 30.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English,	3/4	70 0 0
Copper	1/	68 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	68 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/3	68 8 0
Copper	1 2/4	68 8 0
Copper	2/	68 8 0
Japanese Coppers Bazo		61 0 0
Panchetsa Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Fare		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Klal		63 4 0
Lead, Country		23 0 6
German Brass Metal 3/4		64 0 0
1 1 1/4 to 1 1 2 1 3/4 to 2		62 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		67 0 0
American Copper 3/4		70 0 0
„ „ 1 to 1 1/4		69 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

	Bombay, per lb.	June. 30 Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	..No. 14 1/2	1 0 6
„	..No. 20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 3
Elphinstone	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 0
David	..No. 10 1/2	
Shapurji	..No. 10 1/2	0 14 6
Trikamdas	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Sattara	..No. 10 1/4	0 15 0
Shapurji	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 2
Lighthouse	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Japan	..No. 40 /1	1 11 0
„	..No. 42 /2	1 14 0
„	..No. 20	1 3 0
„	..No. 32	1 8 3

RUBBER.

LONDON, June 28.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure 11 1/4 Aug./Sept. Sellers.
Tone:—Dull.
Plantation First Latex Crepe 10 1/4 July Buyers.
Tone:—Dull and inactive.

SHARES.

Bombay, June 30.

The Share market remained closed to-day.

LONDON, June 28.

Chartered Bank £19 7/8
Hongkong Bank £132
National Bank £44 3/
Eastern Bank £8 1/8
P and O Banking Corporation £13

AMERICAN MARKETS.

REPORT OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO.

COTTON CROP REPORT.

NEW YORK, MAY 28, 1924.

We submit herewith our revised estimate of the acreage devoted to cotton and our first condition report of the season, based on the replies received from our selected correspondents.

The details of the acreage planted are as follows:

	Acreage 1923-24	Average Percentage Increase	Average Percentage Decrease	Indicated Average 1924-25
North Carolina	1,704,000	5	—	1,789,200
South Carolina	2,049,000	6	—	2,171,940
Georgia	3,927 000	3	—	4,044,810
Alabama	3,312,000	2	—	3,378,240
Mississippi	3,353,000	—	3	3,252,410
Louisiana	1,316,000	3	—	1,355,480
Texas, N		6	—	
„ C	14,077,000	5	—	*14,780,850
„ S		3	—	
Oklahoma	3,357,000	6	—	3,558,420
Arkansas	3,025,000	—	6	2,843,500
Tennessee	1,193,000	—	3	1,157,210
Sundries	974,000	27	—	1,236,980
Total	38,287 000	3.3	—	39,569,040

* Average increase Texas 5 per cent.

The following table will show the progress of planting operations, stands and condition of fields, with comparisons for the last four years:

	Percentage of Crop		Stands.			Condition of Fields.		
	Planted.	Up.	Chopped Out.	Good.	Fair	Bad.	Clean.	Slightly Grassy.	Very Grassy.
North Carolina	95	72	14	2	10	6	8	9	1
South Carolina	93	78	35	—	15	13	6	21	1
Georgia	94	79	40	1	28	8	20	16	1
Alabama	96	67	28	2	9	8	11	8	—
Mississippi	97	74	32	—	16	13	13	16	—
Louisiana	97	87	61	5	9	6	9	9	2
Texas, N	90	64	17	3	11	7	12	8	1
„ C	90	63	13	2	16	13	5	23	3
„ S	81	68	18	1	7	12	1	9	10
Oklahoma	84	40	1	—	8	9	7	8	2
Arkansas	94	59	13	—	11	19	13	16	1
Tennessee	69	30	6	1	2	9	6	6	—
Total	90	65	23	17	142	123	111	149	22
Reduced to percentage	90	65	23	6	50	44	39	53	8
1923-24	92	75	27	25	56	19	21	62	17
1922-23	90	76	35	30	58	12	9	63	28
1921-22	92	72	25	12	53	35	35	55	10
1920-21	77	57	20	12	58	30	15	53	32

The present outlook, as it appears to our correspondents, regardless of what may happen later, is shown by the following table, to which we add the usual estimate of the condition in percentage, with the same comparisons:

PRESENT OUTLOOK.

	Brilliant	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Rather Poor	Poor	Very Poor	Disastrous	Percentage Condition
North Carolina			2	1	8	5	1	1	..	72
South Carolina			1	1	14	8	2	2	..	65
Georgia			3	8	18	5	3	..	..	69
Alabama			3	3	4	5	3	1	..	66
Mississippi			1	17	6	4	1	..	..	65
Louisiana		1	3	4	7	3	1	1	..	71
Texas, N		1	1	2	19	4	2	1	..	69
„ C			3	4	11	12	..	1	..	64
„ S			1	1	5	5	6	1	..	64
Oklahoma			1	1	4	6	..	2	3	64
Arkansas					7	13	5	5	..	60
Tennessee					2	3	2	4	1	58
Total		2	18	26	107	75	29	20	5	66.2
Reduce to percentage		1	6	9	38	27	10	7	2	70.0
1923-24		1	7	18	35	24	6	8	1	76.0
1922-23		1	8	18	33	20	10	9	1	69.0
1921-22			7	9	27	24	19	12	2	64.0
1920-21		1	5	9	21	27	17	15	5	63.2

* Condition all Texas 67; last year 74.

THE GENERAL OUTLOOK is about equal to that of last year; stands are much worse, but fields are much cleaner. COMPALAINTS ARE GENERAL OF CONTINUED COLD RAINY WEATHER.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

Bombay, 30th June, 24. 5 p.m.

Ready prices have remained unchanged with fair purchase enquiries as shown by to-day's offtake for local consumptions amounting to 2600 bags.

Our forward market has shown an improving tendency and has ruled firm throughout the day, recording fluctuations of a penny in near positions, of 9d. in June-July shipment and of 4d. in July-August-September shipment prices.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 22/4 per Cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 17/4 per Cwa.
Steamer Howra Sh. 22/9 per Cwt. F. B. H.
Steamer Dongra Sh. 22/8 per Cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Sh. 22/5 per Cwt. F. P. H.
Shipment June-July Sh. 22 per Cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-August-September Sh. 21/4 per Cwt. F. B. H.

JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, June 28.

Fine white Java C F Calcutta 21/3 July nominal.
„ „ „ 21/- Jul./Sep. Sellers.
„ „ „ 21/- Oct./Dec. „
„ „ Bombay 21/4 „ „
„ „ Karachi „ „ „
Firm with fair demand.
Cuban Sugar 19/9 July Sellers.

WELTEVREDEN, June 29.

Trust Sugar Market was livelier and there were many transactions. Large quantities of 1925 crop were sold. Latest quotations for 1925 crop are:—

For Superior 12½ guilders.
For Channel 11½ guilders.
For Moscovados 11½ guilders.
For 1924 crop Superior Ready 14½ guilders and Aug./sept. 13 7/8 guilders.

LINSEED

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £21 3/8 Sellers and 20 1/4 June/July
Slow request at lower rates
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net 38/9 June/July Sellers.
„ 37/8 Sep./Dec. Sellers.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 29.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 28th June, 1924.

Cotton	1618 Bales.
Wheat	10494 cwt.
Linseed	20,412 „
Rapeseed etc	307 „
Gingellyseed	1687 „
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1078 „
Castorseed	1977 „
Rice	1310 „
Myrabollams	1003 „
Cottonseed	4636 „
Mowraseed	688 „
Gram	1934 „
Juwar	986 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	1579 „
Bajri	2158 „
Coal	3914 Tons

LONDON, June 28.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta Bold, 4 per cent. seasonal 100 tons monthly for shipment to genoa at £19 3/4. In Rapeseed Toria for Aug./Sep. shipment to Antwerp at £18. In Castorseed Calcutta for July/Aug. shipment to Hull at £25 1/4. In Barley Indian 33/6 1 for May/June shipment.

Linseed	Weak.
Cottonseed	Quiet.
Linseed Oil	Weak.
Wheat	Quiet.
Rice	Quiet.

(Continued from column 1.)

mouthshire large coals have this week been concluded around 26s. 6d. In other directions business is slow.

Best Admiralty large is moderately steady, but a shade lower in places at 27s. 6d to 28s. Seconds are quiet between 27s. and 27s. 6d. Dry coals find scarcely any business and prices all round are weak at 26s. 6d. bests and down to 25s. 6d. ordinaries. Monmouthshire Black Vein large is in restricted demand at 26s. 6d., with Western Valleys steady but quiet at 26s. The holidays have been responsible for the usual tightening of small coal supplies, and prices are steady at 18s. 6d. bests, 17s. 6d. good bunkers, and down to 15s. 6d. others.

HAUNT OF MAWALIS.

CITY'S PUBLIC PARKS.

CORPORATION AND COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding, when a number of important questions were discussed. The Corporation approved of the Committee's recommendation to have park-keepers for the protection of the public gardens in the city, and also to keep out *mawalis* from them. The Corporation decided not to make a representation to Government to invest the honorary magistrates in the city with powers to try Municipal cases on the ground of their "crass" ignorance of law, etc. The Corporation confirmed the report of the Committee that no seats should be reserved for the Maratha community, as it would perpetuate class differences.

PUBLIC GARDENS.

The Corporation considered the Roads Committee's report for measures to be taken dealing more effectively than at present, with undesirable persons frequenting public gardens in the city. The Commissioner while admitting that the public gardens in the city were not taken advantage of by the school-children to the required extent denied the charge that "*badmashes*" used them for "their nefarious trade of lusting, etc., by night." The Committee agreeing with the letter of the Commissioner decided to appoint a staff for the better looking after of the several gardens in the city.

HAUNT OF BADMASHES.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the report be approved and adopted and that Commissioner be informed accordingly. He said the city was full of *mawalis* and *badmashes* and it was no use opening up were gardens unless they kept them free from all undesirable persons. Unless they kept these places free, it was no use wasting money over them, he said.

Mr. R. M. Bhat seconded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the Northbrook Gardens were the haunt of *badmashes*, and the new staff of two park-keepers would not be of more use than the old Ramoshies. The Northbrook Gardens were a standing disgrace to the city for they were being used night and day by *badmashes* and even in the early mornings the gardens were always full of these people. Every few months they read of cases in the press of persons being looted by the Pathans and *mawalis* who gathered there. He thought the Northbrick Gardens should be used for building or other purposes as they wanted unbuilt land badly, instead of making it a haunting place for such men. He moved an amendment approving of the report, and as far as Northbrook Gardens were concerned to send the report back to the Committee with a request to refer the matter to the Solicitor to Government with a view to utilising the plot for other purposes.

Mr. J. G. Nensey seconding said the Police should help them to keep their gardens free from bad people in order that respectable people and children might be there.

Dr. D. B. Master objected to the Northbrook Garden being utilised for the purposes of building schools, etc. If *mawalis* went there, they might punish them as severely as possible; but it was not proper to shut the gardens altogether.

Mr. Harry Hodgkinson did not agree with Mr. Nariman that the Northbrook Gardens should be built upon, as the city was already poor in open spaces.

PARK KEEPERS.

The Commissioner said the park-keepers they proposed to appoint were Maratha military sepoys, like Havaldars, who were not afraid of *mawalis* and who were accustomed to a certain amount of authority. These men would be given decent uniforms and at a small extra cost of the Corporation would get a fair return. He was perfectly aware that the Northbrook Gardens were not frequented by children and respectable people at present, but they were frequented by good many citizens of Bombay who, whether they were *mawalis* or not, were entitled to enjoy the open spaces provided for the public. The Corporation could not say that because a man was either a Pathan or a *mawali* he should not be allowed to enjoy the open spaces. A *mawali* had a perfect right to go to the Sir Prerozeshah Mehta Garden if he liked, provided he behaved properly. In London in public parks political orations were allowed, provided there was no disturbance. They were not only having park-keepers at the Northbrook Gardens, but they were raising a wall to a reasonable height. He did not aspire to make a garden there which would be frequented by respectable class of people or children, but they could not use the space for building purposes. At any rate they should make an effort to improve the present conditions.

The original proposition was agreed to Mr. Nariman's amendment being thrown out.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

The Corporation considered a report of the Elections Committee regarding the disirability of investing the honorary magistrates with authority to try Municipal cases. The Committee did not see their way to make any suggestion in this matter of giving the magistrates any power.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai in moving the adoption of the report said it would be scandalous to give the Municipal cases to Hon. Magistrates for being tried by them for they were landlords and had very little time at their disposal. They had also very little knowledge sufficient to try Municipal cases, and it would be perfectly scandalous to empower them to try Municipal cases.

Mrs. Avantikabai Kokhauay seconded.

Dr. N. Sukhia was really sorry that with all his supposed knowledge Mr. Desai did not know much of these honorary magistrates for they were trying thousands of cases. He said before those very magistrates some of these lawyers had come to plead and shown their crass ignorance, and he (Dr. Sukhia) had given them such a lesson that they had never again appeared before them and "they had no legs to go to the High Court, although he was aware that he had raised a hornet's nest."

Mr. Mohanlal Desai in replying said the Corporation should never take Dr. Sukhia seriously, because he was not a lawyer, not even a docter, but a vet (Laughter). He knew more about law than Dr. Sukhia. Dr. Sukhia who was an Hon. Magistrate possessed some power only for an hour in the morning. The stipendiary magistrates dealt with these cases in a better manner than the Hon. Magistrates, and because he was an honorary magistrate himself, perhaps for the sake of personal advertisement Dr. Sukhia was prompted to support them.

The motion was agreed to.

LICENSED SURVEYORS.

The Corporation then considered the report of the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee of the Corporation regarding the desirability of amending the Municipal Act so as to remove the bar disqualifying the licensed surveyors from becoming Municipal Councillors. The report said: "The Committee have very carefully considered the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, and are not in favour of removing the existing disqualification as they consider that the existing disqualification is a wholesome check on the licensed surveyors, who may exercise undue influence on the executive if they have seats in the Corporation, while it does not prevent qualified and experienced Engineers who do not or have ceased to practise as licensed surveyors from becoming members of the Corporation."

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla moved an amendment that representation should be made to Government to allow of licensed surveyors becoming Municipal Councillors.

There was a prolonged discussion but the original report was ultimately adopted.

REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

The Corporation then considered the report of the Committee regarding the question of altering the number and boundaries of the wards of the city for election purposes and redistribution of seats and the reservation for the Maratha and other backward classes.

The Committee were asked to report on the following points:

(1) Altering the number and boundaries of the Wards into which the City should be divided for the purposes of election of Municipal Councillors. (2) Re-apportioning the Councillors to be elected at Ward elections among the Wards. (3) Introduction of ballot system in Municipal elections as well as in all other elections by the Corporation or other bodies. (4) Appointment of Ward Committees with executive powers. (5) Nomination by Government of two members to represent the working classes and two to represent the Depressed Classes. (6) Reservation of 6 seats for the Backward Classes in the E., F. and G. Wards, 2 seats for each Ward. (7) Adoption of the principle of reserving seats in the Corporation for the members of the Maratha and allied castes and the Depressed Classes.

The Committee had decided:

With regard to the first two points the Committee are awaiting a report from the Commissioner and will submit their recommendations in the matter on receipt of that report. The next two points, viz., points (3) and (4) have been dealt with by the Corporation. The principle of ballot has been adopted by the Corporation with regard to Municipal elections and proposals for amending the Municipal Act in that direction are before Government. Rules for holding elections by ballot of the members on the Schools Committee and of the representatives on the Board of Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute are separately placed before the Corporation. The proposal for appointing Executive Committees was recently disapproved by the Corporation for the present and an application was made to Government to amend the Municipal Act so as to enable the Corporation to appoint Special Committees to which some of the powers of the Corporation could be delegated. A Bill to effect the necessary amendments of the Act was accordingly sent by Government to the Corporation for approval. The Bill has been returned to Government with suggestions for alterations and it is expected that the Bill will soon be introduced in the Local Legislative Council. As regards point (5) a separate Committee appointed by Corporation is considering whether nomination of members by Government should not be done away with. Even if that Committee and the Corporation decide in favour of retaining the system of nomination it is for Government to consider whether any of the seats should be reserved for particular communities. With regard to the last 2 points, viz. (6) and (7) the Committee are of opinion that reservation of seats for any communities is not desirable especially in view of the fact that the Municipal Act has been recently amended extending the franchise under which a large number of persons for whom seats are sought to be reserved have been enfranchised enabling them to send their own representatives on the Corporation.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moving the adoption of the report said they had taken into consideration the policy of the Corporation, since the very beginning, for not widening communal differences,—for Government had the power of nominating to the Corporation members of the backward classes and minorities. The Committee had decided not to reserve any seats for any community. He hoped when the franchise was lowered the backward classes would get adequate representation on the Corporation.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand seconded.

Mr. R. A. Gole speaking in Marathi opposed the report. While he did not want to perpetuate communal differences they must admit that there were such differences already existing and they could not overlook them. There were about four lakhs of Marathas and two lakhs of people of depressed classes in Bombay and they were excluded from the Corporation at present. The Corporation was not really democratic but a merely enlarged body. While he did not want Government nomination he thought the backward classes should be represented in the Corporation. He moved that the report be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration and report.

Mr. R. S. Asavale seconding said the minorities were as such, merely from the point of education and not of numbers. They did not want a Corporation consisting of barristers and lawyers only, but representative of all classes and communities. He did not care for nominations; they could not call themselves a democratic body unless they did away with that principle altogether.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimker supported the amendment.

Mr. P. Sahasrabudhe said the backward classes could organise themselves and send their representatives into the Corporation, as they had the franchise now. They were quite able to bring their own men into the Corporation without their reserving any seats for them.

Dr. N. B. Velker said it was not the business of the Corporation to widen the differences which were there now. They had already widened the franchise and if it were widened still further, the backward classes should be able to send as many members into the Corporation as they liked.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said because they had communal representation in the country, they had many bickernings, and they would find that state of things in their present Councils, where the non-Brahmin councillors were always going round canvassing votes. Communal representation was not for the good of the masses at all, but for the purpose of fomenting disunion among the various communities, for those representations wee not speaking in the name of the masses, but for particular people only. They must widen the franchise in such a way that all classes of people should be represented on the Corporation. It was better to have universal franchise than any special reservation of seats. What did they find the Maratha representative doing in the Corporation and the Councils? It was better to have universal franchise than reservation of seats. The less said about the present Maratha representatives in the Council the better for all, he said.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said because Marathas were great in the past and he wanted them to be greater in the future that he did not want them to be beggars. He did not want them to have communal representation, for it was better to have universal franchise. The result of communal representation was that it divided the country into so many hostile camps, and they must never sanction such a step.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya said the backward classes got themselves elected with the help of the higher classes; it was against democracy to have reserved seats, and they should not perpetuate the present class and communal differences.

Dr. Cosmos Fernandez supported the amendment as he said the majorities would not practise the spirit of democracy.

Mr. R. H. Gandhi wanted to move an amendment that the report be recorded and that the President be authorised to wish to Government to widen franchise by lowering it to Rs. 5.

This was ruled out of order.

The original motion was then adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned till 5-10 p.m. to-day.

CONSTANTINOPLE THE SEAT OF KHILAFAT?

EXPENSES TO BE BORNE BY THE ISLAMIC WORLD.

(Translated from "Albalagh"—Beyruit.)

Constantinople.—It appears that the question of the Khilafat is again coming to the forefroat in Constantinople. Yunus Nadi Bey writes a long article in the "Jamhuriat" (a newly started daily that represents the views of new Turkey) in which he admits that the Islamic world is very much perturbed as a consequence of the abolition of the Khilafa and different people are coming forward as candidates but up to this time the Islamic world in general looks upon Turkey alone as a power fit to protect the institution of Khilafat. The Turkish nation however, will not allow to pass Khilafat into the hands of any particular family so that it may become a heritage for generations in that family. If no other alternative would be left for the Turks they will make Constantinople the seat of Khilafat but this decision of the Turks will be subject to the condition that the expenses for the upkeep of this institution should be borne by the Moslems of the world. The coming world Islamic Congress should decide this.

CHAUDHARI ABDUL GANI.

RELEASE OF "KHILAFAT" EDITIOR.

Maulana Chaudhari Abdul Gani, Editor of the "Khilafat" daily who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment was released last evening on the completion of the term of the sentence. Mr. Gani was received by Mr. Khatri and others and garlanded.

RAINFALLS IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 30.

The monsoon has been active in Burma, North-west India and sub-montane Districts of United Provinces and extended in Central Provinces.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, Central India East, East Central Provinces, Konkan and East Hyderabad.

A few falls have occurred in the Punjab hills, West Central Provinces, Mysore and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point and Moulmein two; Monywa one; Bhamo one and a half; Myitkyina four; Sibsagar three; Silchar two; Chirrapunji nine; Cox's Bazar one; Chittagong four; Burdwan one and a half; Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri one; Sambalpur three; Puri two; Hazaribagh, Angul, Bharaich and Meerut one; Roorkee three quarters; Sutna half; Jubbulpore one; Pendra one and a half; Raipur and Mangalore one; Nizamabad and Kodiakanal three quarters and Madras two.

Forecast:—Extension in the East Punjab.

ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS.

LAWSON COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

The Esplanade Police Court was practically overcrowded when on Monday afternoon T. D. Lawson, formerly Chief Accountant of the Bombay Branch of Lloyds Bank Ltd., was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, prior to his committal to the ensuing criminal sessions of the High Court for being tried for the alleged offence of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2,50,000 belonging to the Bank, during a period of 22 months while in the service of the bank. He is alleged to have manipulated the bank's accounts with Karachi and Calcutta branches to such an extent that in the end he succeeded in defrauding his bank to the extent of Rs. 2,50,000 which he is further alleged to have directed to be credited to his personal account with the Chartered Bank. He sailed for England early this year and when the alleged offence was detected later in the year an extradition warrant was issued for his arrest, on the strength of which he was brought here from England. He arrived in Bombay on Friday afternoon, was put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday morning and was remanded till Monday (30th June).

Mr. R. A Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, represented the Crown.

Mr. Campbell, Barrister, with Mr. Baker of Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the bank while the accused was defended by Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Campbell in opening the case gave a brief account of his case. At the outset he submitted that as the alleged offence was spread over a period of twenty-two months and a law would not allow them to deal with offences ranging over more than a year, he proposed to split the period into two and select three alleged offences during each of such periods. He accordingly chose for the first period three alleged defalcations namely, the one on 7-12-1922 in respect of Rs. 5,000, the one on 8-2-1923 in respect of Rs. 5,000 and the one on 25-6-1923 in respect of Rs. 13,000. For the second period he selected the following:—Rs. 22,000 on 19-12-1923, Rs. 24,000 on 11-1-1924 and Rs. 26,000 on 21-1-1924.

Continuing Counsel stated that the shortages in the bank's accounts corresponded with the "addition to his own coffers" and proceeded to detail the alleged defalcations Taking the first item, he said he would be able to show the cheque on the Imperial Bank of India for Rs. 5,000 signed by the accused and another officer of the bank and sent by the accused with a memo to his own bank requesting the proceeds to be applied to his credit. In order to cover the deficiency and to avoid detection, for the time being, Lawson was alleged to have debited the Karachi branch of the bank with the sum in question along with other sums answering to previous defalcations. Again, it was stated, he cancelled that debit by a cross entry, the position in the end remaining the same as before the debit. Finally the whole sum was stated to have been debited to the Calcutta branch of the bank.

Similar was the procedure alleged to have been adopted by Lawson in respect of the other items chosen for enquiry. By November last year the Imperial Bank account with the Lloyd's Bank had been depleted to the extent of Rs. 1,60,000 and the amount swelled to two lakhs of rupees with the addition of two cheques, one for Rs. 18,000 and the other for Rs. 22,000, the latter on the 19th December 1923. When to that sum of Rs. Two lakhs were added two sums, namely Rs. 24,000 drawn by a cheque on 11-1-1924 and Rs. 26,000 on 21-1-1924, the amount of Rs. 2,50,000 was made up, which according to the prosecution were transferred by the accused to his personal account with the Chartered Bank. Lawson realised however, that though such debits and cancellations with branches would not rouse suspicion easily, yet they could not be continued for ever. Accordingly, a few days before his voyage to England on leave, he debited the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation of New York with Rs. 2½ lakhs and credited that amount to the Imperial Bank account in the Lloyd's Bank.

SUB-MANAGER'S EVIDENCE.

Richard Andrews, Sub-Manager of the Bombay Office of the Lloyd's Bank, was the first witness. He said the Lloyd's Bank had an account with the Imperial Bank the pass book and the cheque book in connection with which were in the possession of Lawson. His signature and that of another officer of the bank were necessary for an operation on that account. Lawson went home on leave on the 26th January this year. Some time in March the bank received a letter from the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation of New York repudiating a debit to their account with the Lloyd's Bank. Witness acting on that letter made enquiries and found that Rs. 2½ lakhs had been debited to the said Corporation without their authority. Witness produced in Court true extracts of the account of the Corporation. He also produced several other vouchers and slips bearing the accused's initials in respect of debit of Rs. 2½ lakhs. He then enquired of the Imperial Bank regarding the debit and learnt that the entries in connection therewith were false because no sums had been paid at all. He, therefore, proceeded to investigate the composition of the sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs and found that the accused had drawn a cheque on the Imperial Bank on 30th March 1922 for Rs. 15,000 and had drawn since that date up to the 21st January 1924, 19 cheques in all for an aggregate sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs. All the cheques were produced (as exhibits) bearing the signature of the accused at the time, witness stated that his enquiries showed him that every one of these cheques had been paid into the Chartered Bank where the accused had a joint account in the name of himself and his wife. In that connection, witness produced a paying-in-slip in respect of the first of these cheques and memos in respect of several others, all in the accused's own writing, directing the Chartered Bank to credit those amounts to his account with them.

Continuing witness said his bank used to make "reconciliations" with the Imperial Bank of India and its branches and it was the duty of the accused to have reconciled the statement of accounts of their books with the pass book of the Imperial Bank. It was found from the pass book of the Imperial Bank that a sum of Rs. 77,000 had been debited to the Lloyd Bank's account with the Imperial Bank. The accused purported to account for that sum of Rs. 77,000 by making certain debit and credit slips on the 30th December 1922.

Those slips were initialled by the accused. The effect of all that was that Lloyd's Bank in Bombay was supposed to have sent a cheque for Rs. 77,000 to Brunnermond and Co. While in reality no such cheque had been sent by the bank. The accused made it appears by two slips that Rs. 77,000 had been paid in the Calcutta branch of the bank for payment by the Bombay branch to the Brunnermond Co. in Bombay and that a cheque for that amount had been issued at the Bombay branch of the bank in favour of Brunnermond and Co. Both such slips, witness said, were false as no money was paid in Calcutta and no cheque drawn by the Bombay branch.

The shortage of Rs. 77,000, witness continued, was enhanced to Rs 82,500, the difference having been attempted by the accused to be whitewashed by a similar method. The sum soon swelled to Rs. 2,00,000 when too the accused issued slips debiting Calcutta with that amount and later on reversing the same. Two more cheques of Rs. 24,000 and Rs. 26,000 increased the amount to Rs. 2,50,000, which the accused attempted to account for by debiting it to the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation of New York.

Witness next proceeded to deal with several entries in the books of the Bombay House of the bank made under the direction and orders of accused. The entry of Rs. 77,000 and reverse entry thereof, the entry on 28/2/23 of Rs. 2,500 purporting to have been paid to Brunner Mond and Co., the entry of Rs. 13,000 purporting to have been paid to the same firm, the entry of Rs. 11 lakhs purporting to have been paid to the same firm, and the final entry of Rs. 2½ lakhs were all false. These entries were made by a clerk on the strength of the slips initialled by the accused.

Ronald Lindsay Moss, Sub-Accountant in the Lloyd's Bank said that he was working in the bank independent of the accused. Shown five cheques, he admitted having countersigned by him. On all those occasions, to the best of witness's knowledge, the accused personally took the cheques to witness and asked for his countersignature, concealing from witness the object for which the cheques were drawn. Witness signed them in good faith thinking they were meant for the purposes of the bank and did not know at the time of signing the object of the accused.

Counsel for the defence did not cross-examine.

Edgar Meredith Lane, Deputy Manager of the bank, was shown a cheque and owned that he had signed it at the request of the accused, who gave him no reason to suspect that it was not for the purposes of the bank; in which case witness would certainly have refused to sign it.

Yeshwant Bhagwat Talpade, ledger-keeper in the Chartered Bank, produced a true copy of the statement of account issued by the Chartered Bank in the name of "T. D. Lawson and Mrs. Lawson." In the statement of account were shown among others nineteen credit entries by cheques answering to the details of the present case.

Lawson was next asked whether he had anything to say with reference to the evidence against him. He answered in the negative and reserved his statement till the Sessions.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

In committing him to the Sessions the Magistrate told the accused that he would have to undergo two trials: The first trial would be on the following charges:—(1) Criminal breach of trust as a servant or in the alternative criminal misappropriations in respect of Rs. 5,000 on 7/12/22, Rs. 5,000 on 8/2/23, and Rs. 13,000 on 25/6/23; (2) cheating Mr. Moss in respect of three cheques countersigned by him and (3) falsification of accounts in respect of an entry of Rs. 77,000. The second trial would be on the following charges (1) criminal breach of trust as a servant or in the alternative criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 22,000 on 19/12/23; Rs. 24,000 on 11/1/24 and Rs. 26,000 on 26/1/24, (2) cheating Mr. Moss in respect of two cheques and Mr. Lane in respect of one cheque countersigned by them and (3) falsification of accounts in respect of three entries, namely, Rs. 1,13,000; Rs. 2,00,000; and Rs. 2,50,000.

DACOIT LEADERS ARRESTED

AWAITING TRIAL AT BANDRA.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, June 28.

Yesterday in the forenoon a Pathan was crossing the rails at the Bandra Station was run over by a train and instantly killed, his body being shockingly mutilated. Some one invented the sensational canard that this Pathan was the notorious Jangi Pathan known as *Chacha* (uncle) who had escaped from the police cell in which he was locked up; and while running at mad speed had met with the accident. But the rumour turned out to be false as the *Chacha* is safe in the Bandra lock-up. The Pathan victim of the accident happened to be a hawker, a poor inoffensive *Copravali* who had recently arrived in Bandra.

The several dare-devil dacoities that had been for some time taking place in the Suburbs, there could be no mistake was the work of a very dangerous and well organized band of robbers. This gang had been going on in their depredations at such a fast and furious pace that Nemesis was sooner or later bound to overtake them, and right enough the recent terrible dacoity at Mulund proved to be the last straw to break the camel's back. At this dacoity, it will be remembered, the Station Master of Mulund Station near Thana, phoned to the Thana Police apprising them of the dacoity. The police promptly came on the scene but after the miscreants had escaped. They then at once started in pursuit of the robbers and succeeded in capturing three Bhavas connected with the dacoits at Ghatkopar. It was soon found that these three, though they belonged to the gang, were no great celebrities, but were mere "cubs." The two who were very badly wanted were Jangi Chacha, alleged to be the head of the gang and his next-in-command Mohanbhai or Brother Mohan *alias* Dalao. These two men it appears, are wanted in various places in connection with some nefarious deeds alleged to have been committed by them.

ROUNDING UP OF LEADERS.

Inspector Ring of Bandra Police acting upon certain information received by him asked for the assistance of a party of Bombay policemen with whom he proceeded to a lane in Bombay called Bhangi Gully, Gol Pitha, near the Masjid where Jangi and Mohan were expected to be found in a room at the top of a staircase. But it was not found necessary to rush to the room to get at the two men, for if this were done there was sure to be some lamentable bloodshed, for after the men were secured outside, when the room was searched two revolvers were found, one six chamb'red and the other seven chambered both fully loaded with triggers up quite in readiness for any bloody emergency. Besides the revolvers there were one hundred and fifty cartridges. When Jangi Pathan saw the Police and his comrade Mohan seized by them he ran like a race horse, but fortunately the police had taken such a position, that it was not possible for him to run up the staircase leading up to his room and handle the revolvers. Sarjeant Ollivier, of the Dadar Section, chased the fugitive and succeeded in catching him by the neck and throwing him on the ground. But for the Sergeant's courage and swift legs "uncle" would have surely escaped and it was than hardly to be expected that he would give the another chance to have him alive. So it is but natural that the Bandra Police should rejoice to have the two distinguished guests, to say nothing of other members of their gang, safely lodged in the Bandra lock-up.

CHOLERA AT TUTICORIN

(Associated Press.)

Madras, June 30.

A Tuticorin message says there are no signs of abatement of cholera in the town. On Thursday there were thirteen attacks and ten deaths. The whole town is affected.

UTKAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CUTTACK, June 28.

The First Utkal Provincial Conference was held here to-day with Sir P. C. Roy as the President. The chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of his speech said that the tracts inhabited by the Ooriya speaking people should be united and if necessary they must offer Satyagraha for this.

MORE ARRESTS AT TARAKESHWAR.

(Associated Press.)

TARAKESHWAR, June 28.

Sixteen Satyagrahis were arrested to-day.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 5-40 p.m.
The Harwood League—2nd Dn.—Bombay Gymkhana "B" vs. West Yorks "B", Cooperage.

WEDNESDAY, July 2.

The Harwood League—G. I. P. Parel vs. B. B., R.F.A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 3.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
The Harwood League—Y. M. C. A. vs. R. G. A. 101 Co., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
The Harwood League—2nd Dn.—Y. M. C. A. "B" vs. Bombay Police, Oval.

FRIDAY, July 4.

Criminal Sessions, High Court.

SATURDAY, July 5.

The S. S. Macedonia with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

July 1 (Tues) Sunrise 6h 5m; Sunset 7h 20m
July 2 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 3 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 6m; Sunset 7h 20m
July 4 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 6m; Sunset 7h 20m.
July 5 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 6m., Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 6 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 7m., Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 7 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 7m., Sunset 7h. 20m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Bhamo route to China is interrupted and the interruption is likely to be prolonged owing to the unsettled state of the country there.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" with the Mails from London of 19th instant arrived at Aden at 8-30 a.m. on the 29th instant and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 a.m. on Friday, the 4th July.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute will be held in the General Reading Room of the Institute on Tuesday, (the 15th instant) at 6 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 27th June, 1924, to 6 a.m. of 28th June 1924:

Small-pox attacks 5, deaths 6; Cholera attacks nil, deaths nil; Plague attacks nil, deaths nil; Influenza attacks nil, deaths nil. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 76. Total mortality this day last year 82.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The Annual Elocution Competition will come off in the Hall of the Union, Chowpatty Sea Face, on Saturday, (5th instant) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) The Rahimtoola Currimbhoy Cup and three prizes (all in books) of Rs. 50, Rs. 30, and Rs. 20 respectively, offered by the President of the Union, will be awarded to successful candidates in order of merit. Mr. M. C. Chagla, Bar-at-Law, will preside.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when the election of the President of the Society in place of Mr. G. E. L. Carter, I.C.S., who has resigned, will be made, and the following papers will be read:—(1) "On the cult of the Goddess Mangala Chandi in Eastern Bengal," by Sarat Chandra Mittra, Esq., (2) "A few Notes from recent Anthropological Literature", by Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with Mails from London of 26th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 28th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Khiva" with the Mails from Bombay of 14th instant ex. "Dongola" arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 29th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Monday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Tuesday morning.

REPORTED THEFT.

Jeinibai a Mahomedan woman residing on the first floor of a house at 4th Kamatipura Lane, reports to the police that on the 28th of June at 8-30 a.m. she locked up her house and went to work at a yarn factory at Two Tanks. Shortly after noon a constable of her, who resided on the ground floor of the same buildings informed her that the lock of her door had been broken and the door open. She returned to her room and found a box forced open, and gold and silver ornaments, currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 926 missing.

MOTOR FATALITY ON SANDHURST ROAD

On Monday morning, the Coroner held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital touching the death of Deokibai (12) a Hindu girl.

The evidence showed that on Sunday evening the deceased was crossing the Sandhurst Road near Parekh Street when she was knocked down by a motor car No. 8048 driven by Allarakhia Miabhai and was dragged a few paces. She was picked up and removed to the hospital where she died subsequently.

The Jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained by her having been knocked down and run over by a motor car driven by Allarakhia in a rash manner.

THE DADABHAI NOWROJEE ANNIVERSARY.

On Saturday last it being the 7th anniversary of Dadabhai Nowrojee the Zoroastrian Committee of Bombay celebrated the function in their Fire Temple when Mr. Jhabwalla was requested to deliver an address on the deceased.

Mr. P. K. Dadachanjee, Solicitor presided. The lecturer said that Mr. Dadabhai concentrated his whole attack upon the British policy of Administration with reference to the question of the poverty of India. He believed and proved that India was getting poorer and poorer under the British rule. But the public and the press of England laughed at Mr. Dadabhai and his statements. Undaunted by all this, Dadabhai continued his activity and was successful in rousing the British political thought so that the people began to take a greater interest in the questions pertaining to the political and economic welfare of India. The evidence given by him before the Fawcett and Welby Commissions may to-day also be looked upon as a valuable political document in the more recent annals of India.

Concluding Mr. Jhabwalla said: Dadabhai Nowrojee's life teaches us a lesson of service to motherland and self-sacrifice without which no country has ever been able to attain its goal.

SCINDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

A CORRECTION.

Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha, writes:—

The Directors' Resolution proposed amongst other things, reduction of Rs. 30 share to 15, wiping off the liability of Rs. 45/- on Rs. 30 share, and giving to the holder of a Rs. 75 share, two shares of Rs. 15 each, and Rs. 10 in cash (and not Rs. 75 in cash as erroneously printed).

IMPORTANT TO STUDENTS.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Commercial, Law, etc., imparted by Principals, A. J. MUKATI and R. S. BHARUCHA, F.C.R.A., G.D.A.

Enrolment Daily for the London Chamber of Commerce and the Corporation of Accountants Examinations. Classes Morning and Evening.

Kanta Building, Kalbadevi.

Prospectus FREE on Application.

LARGE FRESH SHIPMENTS

RECEIVED IN

MARBLES, TILES .

ASBESTOS-SHEETS .

CEMENT, ETC . .

PRICES LOWEST.

Apply

Messrs F. Muraglia & Co.

20A, Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 2509.

NO FIRM HAS TO PAY INCOME TAX OR SUPER TAX

when each partner pays on his income at his rate. Apply sharp

Nagindas & Maneklal

30, Hanuman Building,

Homji Street, Circle, Fort, Bombay.

TELE: No. 22560.

TOSSE'S GENUINE FRUCTOSAL

Conc. & compound in Powder.

The most efficient effervescent saline on the market and best value for the money. Pleasant tasting, health preserver, invigorating, a preventive, a remedy. An excellent laxative and digestive salt. Price of big Bottles Re. 1-13. Trial is solicited.

Manufacrured by.

E. TOSSE & CO., Germany,

Sole Agents for India

B. G. JACK & CO.,

Manufacturers' Agents

Lamington Road, Bombay 4.

Write for Price list of Pharmaceutical preparations, Rubber goods, medical & Druggists sundries, glass instruments, etc, etc,

Telephone No. 41211.

BUSINESS MEN!

Your Success Depends on the Efficiency of your Business Library.

The following books of Professor Sohrab R. Davar of Davar's College of Commerce and the Government College are the result of experience and study of past twenty-two years. Write and secure them to-day by V. P. Post if you cannot call:—

1. COMPANY LAW (1921). A book written specially for business and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1923) 3rd Edition. This book is recognised by the Government Auditors' Diploma Board and is in use by the B. Com. students of Universities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9. Just out.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES (1916). A book for Book-keepers. Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Businessmen. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition, (1922) Dealing with problems of Organisations and Promotion of Companies. Systems in use in large business offices. Stock Exchange Practice, Labour efficiency and organisation, Secretariat Work and Scientific Advertising. A most valuable book for businessmen. Rs. 7-8.

PUBLISHERS:

MESSRS RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON.

Book-sellers, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1924.

AHMEDABAD—AND AFTER.

Writing on Friday, the first day of the session of the All-India Congress Committee, we gave expression to our conviction that there was "not the slightest reason why it should not be possible for the members of the Committee to come to an understanding—an understanding that will enable the country to hasten the advent of Swaraj by carrying on the Congress work intensively, unfalteringly and at all costs; under the only possible leader, the Mahatma himself". The expected has happened and Ahmedabad has consolidated the work of reconciliation and co-operation between the two parties of the Congress begun at Delhi and carried forward at Cocanada. Ahmedabad has been able to achieve this because the Congressmen who assembled there as the chosen representatives of the Congress rose to the occasion and never forgot for a moment that their first and last loyalty was to the Congress and that their supreme duty was to make it the most powerful organisation in the land. But this result has been achieved not without a necessary though unpleasant operation, at the hands of a masterful surgeon, of removing the canker of hypocrisy that has been eating into the vitals of the body of the Congress. The operation consists in the series of resolutions proposed by the Mahatma and accepted by the Committee—resolutions which supply the revitalising force in which Congress organisations throughout the country have been lacking. The Mahatma drafted his original resolutions for no other object than that of securing the expeditious working of the Congress programme. He has modified his resolutions for the same purpose and in thus modifying them and securing their acceptance by the Committee, he has once again proved that he is the only possible leader under whose guidance the Congress work can go on with vigour and enthusiasm.

The most important of these resolutions, as passed by the Committee, "draws the attention of the Congress voters to the fact that the five boycotts, namely, of all mill-spun cloth, Government law courts, educational institutions, titles and legislative bodies, except in so far as they may have been affected by the Cocanada resolution, are still part of the Congress programme and, therefore, considers it desirable that those Congress voters, who believe in the Congress programme, do not elect, to the various Congress organizations, those who do not believe in carrying out in their own person the said five boycotts except where affected by the said Cocanada resolution" and the A. I. C. C. "therefore, requests such persons who are now members of Congress elective organizations to resign their places." The resolution, it will be seen, endorses the understanding reached at Delhi and Cocanada because that understanding did not stipulate that those Congressmen, who were permitted to enter the Councils, were to be removed from the Congress executive organisations. But while the Cocanada resolutions did not stipulate the removal of the Swarajists from the Congress organisations, it did not make their obligation, as Congressmen, to carry out the Congress programme, less imperative. The Swarajists have so far failed to fulfil their obligation and have thus morally, if not constitutionally, lost their claim to hold executive posts in the Congress organisations. The Ahmedabad compromise is based on the undertaking given by them that they will work the Constructive Programme to the best of their abilities and, now that the Mahatma has resumed his active leadership of the Congress, there is no doubt but that the confidence of the Congress electors in them will depend on the earnestness and vigour with which they help him to carry on the Congress work and thus enable him to shed that distrust of them which he publicly confessed on the eve of the Ahmedabad meeting. The deletion of the penalty clause in the resolution calling upon members of all elected Congress organisations to spin half an hour every day, puts them on their honour and makes their moral obligation to carry the message of the Charkha to the villages more compelling than ever.

So much for the Swarajists. The duty which devolves on the No-changers, as a result of the Ahmedabad understanding, is no less onerous. It cannot be denied that the main reason why the Councils have begun to occupy the attention they do and why many Congressmen have felt it necessary to enter them, is to be found in the failure of Congressmen generally and the No-changers in particular to maintain the Congress organisation at that level of efficiency which they had attained when the Mahatma was arrested. There is only one way of weaning away the Swarajists from the Councils earlier than the inevitable hour when their own experience of those bodies will bring the unavoidable disillusionment, and that is work—work for the Congress and through the Congress. Maulana Shaukat Ali, in asking the All-India Congress Committee to accept the Mahatma's modified resolution, appealed to it to forget the past and look upon the period between the imprisonment of the Mahatma and his release as a period of evil and a dream. The dream has passed, but it has left its lesson behind. Let the country profit by it and guided by the Mahatma go forward.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

To-day the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act comes into force. The compensation system is fundamentally a repudiation of the individualistic theories upon which the common law system has been based. The principle of workmen's compensation is that industry in general should bear the financial burden of all industrial accidents rather than the workmen who happen to be the victims of particular accidents and that the only way this can be accomplished is through the agency of the employer who, in computing costs and fixing the price of his finished product, will include the industrial losses due to accidents. The Act extends its benefits to workmen employed in mills and factories, seamen, tramwaymen, railwaymen, miners and workmen employed in the construction, repair or demolition of buildings of certain height and bridges of certain length, workmen employed in setting up, repairing, maintaining or taking down any telegraph or telephone line or post or any overhead electric cable, workmen employed in the construction, inspection or upkeep of underground sewers and workmen employed in fire-brigades. The scale of compensation to the injured persons or to the dependents of those fatally injured has been fixed by the Act which is to be administered by Commissioners specially appointed by the Government. The payment of compensation is no longer left to the uneven generosity of employers. This Act is, in fact, a legal recognition of the social obligation on the part of the employers with regard to the fellow-members of the community whose services are utilized by them in the process of production of wealth and whom, in the absence of such an Act, they, at least most of them, are not likely to give better treatment than that given to inanimate tools which are discarded and replaced by others when they are destroyed or when they cease to be useful. Thus the compensation system raises the workman from the position of an animate tool to that of a human being and compels the employer to recognise his obligation to the community. This legislation was long overdue and now that it has come into force India has got rid of the reproach that she was the only civilized country in the world that had no compensation system.

It need not be feared that this Act will impose a severe handicap on the industries of the country. The industries that hope to thrive at the cost of justice and humanity are not worth-having; however, it has been found on experience in other countries, where the compensation system has been in existence for a number of years, that the burden is not unbearable. Moreover, wherever the system has been introduced the number of industrial accidents has considerably diminished. In the course of their investigation with regard to workmen's compensation the Commission of the American Federation of Labour and the National Civic Federation found that "the laws have improved the relations existing between the employer and the employees; they have a marked effect upon the accident prevention by calling attention to the subject and exciting interest in safeguarding machinery and in the organization of safety committees, and they have created a general campaign for accident prevention." There is no reason why India should be an exception. The passing of the Act has already induced some industrialists in this country to take interest in safety measures. Those who want to reduce the burden on their industry in this respect can minimise the possibility of accidents. In addition to other safety measures the industrialists would do well to consider the desirability of organizing safety committees in their works.

The Indian Workmen's Compensation Act, as it stands at present, is defective in certain respects: in some cases the scale of compensation is not adequate and the method of payment in others is not in conformity with the object of compensation. Paying of lump sums to widows or other dependents and to workmen permanently disabled is likely to make them in a short time dependent on the charity of others and may be cited as an instance of the latter. Moreover, in spite of the endeavours to make the Act as simple as possible it has not become a simple one and the rules framed under it which have been recently published in draft form have made matters still more complicated, naturally to the disadvantage of the workman. In view of these shortcomings of the Act its working must be carefully watched by the friends of labour. Also steps must be taken to acquaint all persons engaged in organised industries with the existence of the Act and its provisions, especially the procedure, as otherwise the law is likely to remain a dead letter in the case of some persons, the majority of workmen in this county being illiterate and unorganised. We hope this will be done and also that the principle established by the compensation legislation will be pursued further in safeguarding the rights of labour and preventing its exploitation, through legislative measures.

Notes of the Day.

Egypt and the Sudan.

Now that both Lord Parmoor and Zaglul Pasha have declared that their respective countries will never renounce their rights to the Sudan, the prospect of a fresh disturbance of the peaceful relations that have prevailed during the last few months between them seems to be fairly certain. Egypt's claim to suzerainty over the Sudan rests largely on historical and territorial grounds, whereas Great Britain's claim is based exclusively on vested economic and political interests. Like the oil resources of Iraq and Mosul vilayet, it is the potentialities of the Sudan as a cotton producing country that attract Great Britain to the latter. On political grounds also Great Britain does not like to let go her hold on the Sudan. All other excuses put forth for not surrendering the suzerainty over the Sudan are mere camouflage. As we observed the other day, since both Egypt and Great Britain can remain in the Sudan as trustees only, the best way to settle the question as to who shall rule there in the immediate future would be to let the Sudanese themselves choose between Egypt and Great Britain. Any other course would be a violent imposition on the Sudanese. Let a referendum be taken and let both the claimants to the "trust" abide by the result. But, saying this much, one cannot but emphatically dissent from the view of Lord Parmoor, put forth on behalf of the Labour Government, that in no case will Great Britain give up the Sudan. This is political "zooloom" pure and simple and that it should be advocated by Labour politicians of all persons is amazing. But perhaps, we should not be surprised. Have we not seen the Labour Ministers throwing overboard the principle of self-determination to which they had stood pledged before assuming office, when it was case of applying it to India? Are the Bolsheviks far wrong when they say that the British Labour politicians are but jingoes in disguise?

Fishing in Troubled Waters.

Some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, who now applaud the action of the Punjab Government in prosecuting newspapers guilty of fanning communal passions, were themselves engaged in giving the widest publicity in their pages, day after day, to the scurrilous writings of the vernacular Press, taking, as it were, malicious joy in the mud-slinging of the rival factions. If there was any worthier motive in thus broadcasting the indecent and mischievous writings of the less responsible section of the vernacular Press, it was not manifest anywhere. We never saw the "Times of India", for instance, drawing the attention of either the authorities or the public, to the danger of tolerating such mischievous writings. On the other hand, what it did was to fish in the troubled waters of communal passions. Even Mahatma Gandhi was moved to protest against the unholy pastime of our contemporary. Now that the Punjab Government, taking the cue from the Mahatmaji and Maulana Mohamed Ali, has begun to prosecute the offending newspapers, these Anglo-Indian journals, which were all the while egging on the mud-slingers, are suddenly turning round and applauding the action of Government, as if they had been the most innocent on-lookers of the sad spectacle!

Questionable Tactics.

Because the Serajgunje Conference passed a resolution, and a Swarajist member of the Bengal Legislative Council has also given notice of a resolution, questioning the equity of the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, the "Statesman" tries to stir up the zemindars against the Swarajists, whom it holds up before the former as revolutionaries and Bolshevists. The "Statesman" itself does not believe in the beneficient character of the Settlement. It says that "at the present moment the Bengal zemindars are receiving a net rental probably forty times larger than it was a hundred years ago" and quotes Sir John Strachey's opinion that "this has mainly resulted from the destruction of the rights of the peasantry. Hardly any of it has been due to the legitimate action of the zemindars." Yet, the "Statesman" warns the zemindars that unless they support the Government and fight the "forces of revolution", the Permanent Settlement will go. Can anything be more perverse? Let our contemporary fight the Swarajists by all means, but the weapons it chooses must be clean. It need not bolster up a rotten case in order to spite the Swarajists.

Drink Evil In Travancore.

Travancore State suffers not only from the evil of untouchability but also from the drink evil to a large extent. While the so-called "higher" caste Hindus are mainly responsible for encouraging the former evil, the "lower" caste Hindus and the Indian Christian community are mainly affected by the latter. Though the Maharaja by a stroke of the pen could order each and every liquor shop in the State to be closed, following the pernicious example of the administration in British India the evil has been allowed to grow to such an extent in the State that it becomes a heroic task now to uproot it. In spite of the reduction in the number of country-liquor shops from 2,093 to 2,025 least year, the consumption per head of the population rose from 1.38 drams, to 1.46 drams. In spite of the increased duty on foreign liquor, the total imports into the State showed an increase rather than a decrease. These facts go to show that the drink habit has got too strong a hold on certain sections of the population to be eradicated by mild palliatives of the kind resorted to by the Government. A much more vigorous campaign, involving the suppression of at least four to five hundred country-liquor shops per year and the levying of a much more heavy duty on foreign liquor imports, is needed on the part of the State, which ought to aim at complete prohibition at the end of five years. There is a strong temperance movement at present among the Tiyyas and Ezhavas who form a large proportion of the population and it is the bounden duty of the Government to sympathise with this movement and extend to it every help. The most practical proof of official sympathy will be a drastic curtailment of the facilities for drink. Though the Government may suffer a temporary loss of revenue, ultimately the State stands to profit by the disappearance of an evil which is sapping the vitality of its population in a most dangerous manner.

Indian Miners.

The European Association recently took up the cudgels on behalf of the coal companies in India and assumed the responsibility of answering some of the charges levelled at them recently by Messrs. Grundy and Mills in the House of Commons. The Association roundly denies that the condition of labour in the coalfields in Bengal is as bad as was represented by the two members of Parliament. On the other hand, the Association says, the conditions are even better than in England. The members deny that the colliery-owners have tried to bring down the standard of living of the miners. These denials will pass muster only with those who do not know the actual conditions prevailing in the coal district in Bengal. The Association says that far from the standard of living having been brought down, the management are endeavouring to raise it, "as the industrial world in India is suffering from the scale of wages too high in ratio to the existing standard of living with the result that labour works 'slow,' the workers only doing a sufficient number of hours a week to provide him with what he considers the necessities of life." After this tirade who will deny that the European Association and the colliery companies are philanthropic institutions? The complaint all these years has been that the men are being paid too low and even when the whole family works in the mines, they can get barely enough to make both ends meet. The wages are too low and the dividends are too high, some companies paying more than seventy or eighty per cent. Most of these companies have strong reserves built out of profits. Some of the collieries are, indeed, not paying good dividends, but that is not due to the high wages paid to labour, but to other causes. At any rate the managing agents always feathered their own nest, whatever the shareholders might do. The condition of labourers in coalfields has been crying loudly all these years for amelioration, but while the proprietors are powerful with the Government the miners have no voice in the legislature.

BOMBAY AT WEMBLEY

The Indian Pavilion at Wembley does not house the whole of the Indian exhibits for the "Indian Gallery, Palace of Art" is the home of the "Exhibition of Modern Indian Art." I propose to send a detailed description of this fine exhibition in a separate communication. For the moment, I wish to speak of the Bombay School of Art, and the big part it plays in the Indian Section. In a conference on Indian Art held under the auspices of the India Society at Wembley Sir George Lloyd made a speech, not only very interesting in itself but very gratifying to all friends of the Bombay School of Art. Sir George made a strong appeal on its behalf.

The Indian Room, constructed and decorated by the Staff and Students of the School of Art, pleads quite as eloquently in its own way as Sir George did in his. This magnificent work is a prominent and significant feature of the Bombay Court, which is divided into six exhibiting areas,—the Indian Room forming one of them, and Arts and Crafts filling another. The official programme of the Indian Section is forced to confine itself to the barest references, yet refers to the Bombay School of Art as having "been responsible, in the past few years, for a revival of Indian Art, which is attracting attention not only in India but in Western countries." This room is not unknown to Bombay readers, but it is safe to say that it is a revelation to English and Imperial spectators. The exhibit is fully described and skilfully annotated in a book of 155 pages by the Principal of the School of Art, Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, I.E.S., and other well-known experts. The official catalogue refers to this work as "a separate pamphlet,"—but it deserves to rank as a guide to modern Indian art. The significance of Indian painting, architecture, pottery, and the arts and crafts is disclosed step by step in a manner possible only to "those who know and those who feel." The Room is a microcosm of the huge and almost illimitable art of India. The work here seen is evidence that the School in the Fort is in itself a vehicle for nation-wide aspirations and intuitions, expressed in the distant and varied states from which it draws its students. The charm and value of the School consist in its firm resolution to provide real knowledge but never at the cost of the destruction of the native impulse. The students who for nine months laboured on this Room all obeyed a voice that, in the poetic language of the Principal's book "summoned them to make their sacrifice at the altar of Beauty." They have made it not only cheerfully, but with pronounced success. The Room measures 18 feet square and is 10 feet high. It is strongly constructed of Malabar teak. The beautiful painted ceiling and frieze would take a column of print to describe; but two words will suffice, "Supremely good." Mural panels by senior students, furniture, statues, the shrine and an Indo-Saracenic canopy, the ornaments, the pottery, the lamps, the carpet, and the silver articles from the Reay Art Workshops,—if one dwelt on any one, one should write too much, yet one would still omit some gem deserving admiration.

In India there are no Academies of Fine Arts, and no Salons, but there are a few small, valuable Art Societies, and there are the Art Schools, few but invaluable. That, with a status so unexalted and a machinery so inadequate so much is done; that a whole art, that of mural painting, should have been raised up again almost from the grave by these means, prove to all who can read between the lines that a factor is at work without which patronage and power are useless. That factor is "the Spirit." Nevertheless, it would be churlish, and it would be stupid, to ignore the potent auxiliary which not only Bombay Art but Indian Art has possessed in the devotion and energy of Sir George Lloyd. He must rejoice, as we do, that he has been privileged to participate in the creation of such a movement and to gaze upon its results and to see that they are good.

A. F.

EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

KING REFUSES TO ACCEPT ZAGLOUL'S RESIGNATION.

CHAMBER PASSES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

LONDON, June 29.

Cairo.—After Zaghul Pasha's speech the Chamber unanimously passed a vote of confidence in him and requested him to retain the Premiership until all the national aspirations had been realised respecting the independence of Egypt and the Sudan. Zaghul Pasha nevertheless insisted on tendering his resignation to the King.

Alexandria.—H. M. King Fuad has refused to accept Zaghul Pasha's resignation. —Reuter.

TORNADO IN AMERICA.

165 BODIES RECOVERED.

LONDON, June 29.

Cleveland.—165 bodies have been recovered in the State theatre in Lorain, where the damage amounts to twelve millions. Elyria is not damaged. Other cities in front of the lake have suffered severely. The waterfront at Sandusky has been reported to be entirely demolished. There has been some loss of life.—Reuter.

REVISED ESTIMATES OF CASUALTIES.

LONDON, June 30.

Cleveland.—Owing to the confusion following the storm many wild and exaggerated reports have been current. The revised estimates put the casualties in Lorain at 58 killed and 118 injured whilst 7,000 have been rendered homeless. There are further reports of deaths in Sandusky. The Red Cross and other societies are of opinion that it will be several days before accurate figures are available.—Reuter.

TOTAL CASUALTIES NUMBER 72.

LONDON, June 30.

Cleveland.—The hitherto known casualties in Lorain and Sandusky (Cleveland) total 72 dead and several hundreds injured. The name of Professor Jeffries, a Missionary from India, appears in the deathroll in Lorain.—Reuter.

PLATFORM ADOPTED BY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

LONDON, June 30.

New York.—The Democratic convention has adopted the platform.—Reuter.

S. AFRICAN LABOUR PARTY.

DECIDES TO ENTER CABINET.

LONDON, June 30.

Johannesburg.—The Labour Party has decided to enter the Cabinet. It is understood that Col. Creswell will be the Minister of Mines and Mr. Boydell, the Minister of Labour.—Reuter.

S. AFRICAN CABINET.

COMPLETED BY GENL. HERTZOG

LONDON, June 30.

Pretoria.—General Hertzog, the leader of the Nationalist Party, has completed his Cabinet in which he will be Premier and Minister of Native Affairs and Colonel Creswell (Labour) will be Minister of Defence and Labour. The other Labour members in the Cabinet is Mr. Boydell.—Reuter.

RUHR AND GERMANY.

RESUMPTION OF MILITARY CONTROL.

LONDON, June 30.

Paris.—The Havas Agency states that the German reply regarding the resumption of the Military control has arrived in Paris. It asks for one month's delay and makes three important reservations.—Reuter.

AMBASSADORS' NOTE

FORECAST OF GERMAN REPLY

LONDON, June 30.

Paris.—The forecast of the German reply to the Ambassadors' note on the subject of Inter-Allied military control accepts the resumption provided it is deferred for a month; secondly, that the Control Commission will resume its mission by the inspection of factories; thirdly, that the Commission's investigations are limited to seeing that laws are promulgated prohibiting dealings in war material and carrying out the destruction of mobilisation plans and forbidding the existence of armed forces contrary to the Versailles Treaty. The first stipulation is said to be designed to prepare German public opinion, but it is believed in Paris to be merely a step to create the postponement until the result of the London Conference of the 16th has become known. The Note disregards the Ambassadors' additional claim that the Commission shall make an inventory of German armaments, which, if it turns out to be reassuring, will result in the limitation of Allied attention to the supervision of the use of Police and the disposal of the existing war material.—Reuter.

MR. DAY'S MURDER CONDEMNED.

MR. DAS' AMENDMENT REJECTED.

AKALIS' STRUGGLE SUPPORTED.

A. I. C. C. PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 29.

The All-India Congress Committee met again at 6-45 p.m., Maulana Mahomed Ali presiding. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru read to the meeting the resolutions passed by the Working Committee of the Congress held this afternoon. One of the resolutions related to the Indians overseas. On the recommendation of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the All-India Committee authorised the Working Committee to deal with the situation arising out of the report of Mr. C. F. Andrews and Mr. Banarsi Prasad Chaturvedi and also if necessary to send a deputation to East Africa.

Another resolution by the All-India Congress Committee authorised the Working Committee to issue the proceedings to the members of the Congress in Devanagari and Urdu characters besides English. Mr. P. Venkatram of the "Bombay Chronicle" asked if the Working Committee had prepared an estimate, the General Secretary replied: "No." Mr. Venkatram insisted on knowing the possible rise in the cost of Congress administration by the adoption of the suggestion. Mr. Mahomed Ali replied you send us an estimate and in the meanwhile this is a warning to you to learn Urdu as we are gradually eliminating English altogether. (Laughter.) The motion was unanimously passed.

MAHATMA ELECTED MEMBER OF WORKING COMMITTEE.

Maulana Mahomed Ali moved from the chair that Mahatma Gandhi be elected a member of the Working Committee. The President explained that as Seth Jamanlal Bajaj had been transferred to the Treasury Department there was a vacancy and he asked the meeting to accept Mr. Gandhi's name. The All-India Congress Committee carried the motion by acclamation. The President then addressed Mr. Gandhi and said well, Sir, we have elected you to the Working Committee and I trust you have carried out all the five boycotts enunciated by the Congress. (Loud and continuous laughter in which Mr. Gandhi joined.)

Afterwards the Committee passed a resolution condemning the opium traffic of the Government of India.

DAY MURDER RESOLUTION.

Mr. Gandhi then moved the following resolution:—"The All-India Congress Committee regrets the murder of the late Mr. Day by the late Gopinath Saha and offers its condolences to the deceased's family and though deeply sensible of the love, however misguided, of the country prompting the murder the All-India Congress Committee strongly condemns this and all such political murders and is emphatically of opinion that all such acts are inconsistent with the Congress creed and its resolution of non-violent Non-co-operation and is of opinion that such acts retard the progress towards Swaraj and interfere with the preparations for Civil Disobedience which in the opinion of the All-India Congress Committee is capable of evoking the purest sacrifice, but which can only be offered in a perfectly peaceful atmosphere."

Mr. Gandhi in commending the resolution did not make any speech. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel seconded the resolution.

Mr. Das rose and moved the following resolution as an amendment to the resolution proposed by Mr. Gandhi:—"This Committee whilst denouncing itself from violence and adhering to the principle of non-violence appreciates Gopinath Saha's ideal of self-sacrifice, misguided though it is, in respect of the country's best interests and expresses its respect for his self-sacrifice."

In moving the amendment Mr. Das said that there was hardly any difference between the original motion as proposed by Mr. Gandhi and his amendment. Both condemned the violence of Gopinath Saha and both agreed that violence was retarding the country's progress. If there was no difference why did he forward the amendment. The reason was simple. The question before the meeting was not one of No-changers *versus* Pro-changers. It was not a party question. If Mr. Das brought forward the amendment it was because he had been deliberately and wilfully misrepresented for the Serajganj resolution which was also misreported. Had it not been for the vulgar threat of Regulation III of 1818 directed against him and others who were responsible for the Serajganj resolution he would not have brought forward an amendment and much less one in identical terms as the Serajganj resolution as in the present instance. If only as a manly answer to the bluff they should accept his amendment. The heart of Bengal was agitated over the mischievous agitation set afoot. If they had any sympathy for the sentiment of Bengal they should all unanimously vote for the amendment.

Mr. Das was seconded by Dr. Paranjpye who made a humorous speech in Hindi and sarcastically remarked that Mr. Gandhi was but one of the so many saints in the country and that they could not afford to go with him in his extreme non-violence. In the speaker's opinion Mr. Gandhi was trying to gulp down his impossible saintliness into the throats of his less saintly countrymen like the speaker.

Mr. Das on being asked by the President to make an explanation pointed out that he did not agree with his seconder and made another appeal to the meeting to accept his amendment.

Mr. R. Venkatram of "The Chronicle" moved another amendment urging the deletion of the following words from Mr. Gandhi's motion:—"Regrets the murder of Ernest Day by the late Gopinath Saha and offers its condolences to the deceased's family." Mr. Venkatram thought that it was not proper to single out a single victim for sympathy. The motion was dropped for want of a seconder.

After a few other speakers had spoken on the subject, closure was applied and adopted. Mr. Gandhi refused to make any reply on the ground that if the country did not know its mind at this stage of the struggle, there was no meaning in his saying anything. Mr. Das' amendment on being put to the vote was declared lost 67 voting for and 73 against. A poll being demanded the House divided and 70 voted for the amendment and 78 voted against. The motion was declared negatived. Mr. Gandhi's original resolution was then put to the meeting and was carried by a majority.

AKALI QUESTION.

The House then proceeded to discuss the Akali question. Mr. Santanam moved the Working Committee's resolution offering sympathy with the Akalis in their fight with the Government. He moved:—That the meeting of the A. I. C. C. places on record its appreciation of the amazing sacrifice and spirit of non-violence which have animated the Sikhs in the defence of their religious rights. The resolution also referred to the Jaito incident which it characterised as being unnecessary, cruel and uncalled for. In moving the resolution Pandit Santanam made a long speech and alluded to the breakdown of the Birdwood negotiations and the threatened repression. The Sikhs had undergone much suffering and were prepared for more. It was the duty of all the communities to support them. The Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee had issued a public statement and declared that it was the Government who were standing in the way of peace. The reply by the Government was lame and unsatisfactory and there could be no doubt whatever that the responsibilities for the continuation of the present serious situation were entirely on the shoulders of the Government. The speaker then called upon the All India Committee to express its opinion in no uncertain terms and to stand by the brave Akalis.

SHAUKAT ALI'S SUPPORT.

Maulana Shaukat Ali seconded the resolution in English and said that he considered it a great honour to have been asked to support the resolution. The Sikhs he said were a fighting race. They had fought for the Government. They were the right arm of the British Indian Army, but he was not going to allude to the past. They had now become the vanguard of the National Army. They all knew what extraordinary sacrifices the Akalis had made during the last three years. The Gurukabag incident was still fresh in their memory. That, however, was only a question of breaking bones, heads, etc., but now at Jaito they had been shot down on the first occasion and for the last eight months *Jathas* had voluntarily surrendered, courting arrests, imprisonments and confiscation of property. The Government could not crush the Sikhs. It was not only a question of thirty lakhs of Sikhs, but the whole population of India, the Hindus and Musalmans would stand by their brave Sikh brethren and the speaker assured the Akalis that they had the moral support of the whole of India. The resolution was passed unanimously.

BOYCOTT OF COURTS.

After the Akali resolution was over, Mr. Gandhi moved that while adhering to the boycotts of courts the request contained in the resolution No. 3 (relating to the full maintenance of the five boycotts) should not be deemed to cover the case of litigants whether plaintiffs or defendants appearing before a court. He instanced the case of Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande who had been forced to appear before Courts as he otherwise stood to lose all his ancestral property. He knew many other cases where Non-Cooperators were made to suffer and advantage was taken of both by Government and by creditors and others of the boycott of Courts. Mr. Gandhi continuing observed that the House was free to vote as it pleased and that he personally held the boycott of Government law courts in its full sense. After detailing the differences between the lawyers and the litigant public and explaining that this was a concession of weakness Mr. Gandhi said that in the present circumstances he felt that there was no other course open to him, but to recommend this alteration of the previous day's resolutions. Sjt. Abbas Tyabji seconded the motion. Mr. G. Harisarvottam Rao (Andhra) considered it his painful duty to oppose the motion strongly. He opined that there were three factors in the boycott; the plaintiff, the defendant and the lawyer. To give the plaintiff the right to appear in Court was to raise the boycott. It was true they had to suffer for a while, but suffering was the essence of Non-Cooperation. Had not the speaker asked the lawyers suffered. It was said that if the plaintiffs were not permitted to appear in courts they might be reduced to poverty and become destitute. Had not many lawyers been reduced to destitution, asked the speaker again. In the case of defendants Non-Cooperation always allowed them the right to make a statement, but to have witnesses called and evidence put in, etc., were prohibited, because they had no faith in the law courts. Why should not then the lawyers also be permitted to resume practice. He, therefore strongly opposed the motion which he hoped would be rejected by the House.

Mr. W. P. Ignatius wanted to know if under the resolution appearance before a law court was still considered a breach of the Congress boycott or if it was a concession. Mr. Gandhi replied that it was most certainly a breach of the boycott and was made only as a concession.

Mr. Prakasam (Andhra) said that he was himself thinking of moving 'the lifting of the whole boycott, but since Mr. Gandhi had moved this resolution it had made his task lighter. He wanted the ban on the lawyers be also removed.

At this stage Dr. Choitram (Sind) raised a point a order and asked the President whether Mr. Gandhi's motion was in order as it militated against one of the Congress resolutions. Maulana Mahomedali ruled Mr. Gandhi's motion out of order.

A few formal resolutions were passed and at half past ten the A. I. C. C. meeting was formally adjourned *sine die*. It is understood that after the meeting was over all the prominent leaders of the Congress, including some of those who had spoken and voted against Mr. Gandhi's motions throughout the session expressed their complete confidence in Mr. Gandhi's leadership. Member after member from all provinces and all parties rose up one after another and pledged solemnly to abide by his decisions and follow him to the end. The informal conference broke up at midnight.

AHMEDABAD MEETING

SURVEY OF PARTY POSITION

(By our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, June 29.

Really the first important session of the All-India Congress Committee was the one which has just concluded here. Opinions may differ as to the net result of the three days' work but there can be no possible difference of opinion as to the fact that the meeting has resulted in clearing the political atmosphere of much uncertainty and offered to the country as a whole a set of clear issues, whose value cannot in the present circumstances, be underestimated.

The Swaraj Party has come to be recognized as a settled fact, at least for the present, and on that basis, negotiations have been carried on with its leaders and settlements effected. The meeting has confirmed the *status quo ante*, and on the whole left things where they were during the past six months. Mahatma Gandhi started with a fixed purpose and unshakable demonstration. While he was anxious that the friendships he had made during years of close work and intimate association, should not be broken, he was quite prepared, in the interests of the country, to sever temporarily some of the most valuable of them. Mahatmaji was free from all cant, and even the most biassed of his opponents could not accuse him of hypocrisy or insincerity. The resolutions as finally adopted by the A.I.C.C. at his instance, may be regarded as a sign of weakness, and I have heard it even suggested that it amounted to a change of front on his part. I think it is a mistake to suppose that there was any change of front at all on his part. To anyone who listened to his several speeches dispassionately it must have been obvious that he was not prepared to be dogmatic but was ready to profit by the knowledge and experience of his fellow-workers in various parts of the country, so long as it did not amount to a surrender of his principles. Some concession has been made to expediency. This has been construed by some of the Swarajists as the triumph of their earlier act in withdrawing themselves from the meeting. The Swarajists are welcome to regard it in that light. But the real position is that Mahatmaji, when he realisted that the No-changers were not altogether as perfect as he had been given to understand, naturally made up his mind to give the Swarajists also a chance, and in spite of the clear majority he had secured for his resolution about spinning and the penalty attaching to default, he preferred, as he alone could do, to regard the Swarajist votes as also against him and used those votes against his own position. Who else but Mahatmaji would have been capable of such a magnanimous gesture! I have seen, in my day, varying political situations and studied the conduct of politicians, and in all my experience, which is sufficiently long, this is indeed the first occasion when an advantage has been converted into a disadvantage and abandoned in favour of the opponent.

I concede that the Swarajists have apparently gained by their brave gesture on the second day. But at best their gain is transient. The result of the voting on the Gopinath Saha resolution bears out this view. Though it appears that in consonance with some private understanding with the Swarajist leaders, Mahatma Gandhi did not press his reasons for condemning political murder, and left the House absolutely free to vote as it pleased, the voting went against the Swarajists. The result would have been worse for Deshbandhu Das had not about 15 No-changers abstained altogether from voting on the amendment.

On the whole, the position of the Parties is no better than it was before, the Swarajists attitude seems to be as unbending as ever, and some of the Swaraj Party members have even indulged in the bluff that they would soon capture the Congress,—to say that the least of it, a little premature. Except in Bengal where the major portion is in Swarajist hands, the position is that the Swarajists are hopelessly divided and only hold together by the Council tie. The Swarajists have demonstrated, in several ways, disregard of the Congress and Congress organizations, and their position has been the stronger for it. With the resumption of the active leadership of the nation by Mahatmaji their position is bound to grow weaker, and the concessions that Mahatmaji has made to their weakness must prove inevitably disastrous to their patched-up unity. The only province where Mahatma's name is anathema is Berar. Those who sway the Congress Executive in that province still swear by Lokmanya Tilak and will have no successor to him. Some of them are even bitter against Mahatmaji because of his widespread influence over the masses. But in other provinces including Bengal, Mahatma's name is still one to be conjured with and it is therefore certain that his return to active public life will lead to the restoration of harmonious relations in the Congress. It is hazardous to prophesy, but I should not be surprised to see a reshuffling among Swarajist alliances and the return of Deshbandhu Das to the banner raised by Mahatmaji by the time of the Belgaum Congress.

To the opponents of India's struggle for freedom, the result of the Ahmedabad meeting will come as a grievous shock. They seemed so sure that the disruption and disintegration of the Congress was inevitable, and the news of the Swarajist withdrawal must have been so welcome to them!

The Congress has not broken up; and though a real unity of aim and purpose and determination has not yet been achieved, it is at least certain that a long forward step in that direction has been taken and one may hope that before the Congress session, we may witness the lasting reunion of the two parties under the unrivalled leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

CLEARING THE AIR.

SHYAM BABU ON A. I. C. C. MEETING

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, June 30.

Babu Shyam Sunder Chakrawarti and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar arrived in Bombay to-day from Ahmedabad. Shyam Babu interviewed by the Associated Press on the All-India Congress Committee meeting and its outcome expressed satisfaction at the clearing of the air to a certain extent.

Discussing the resolution on the five-fold boycott Mr. Chakrawarti said Mr Gandhi was prepared to give it the most emphatic and unequivocal form but he could not help bringing in a reference to the Cocanada resolution as that would be manifestly unconstitutional. Mr. Gandhi was prepared to go beyond the constitution if he could find an overwhelming majority with him. But he took the first day's voting as going against him in view of the fact that if the absentee Swarajists had been there they would have certainly voted against it. This led him to conclude that the apparent majority was not in fact the real majority and he had, therefore, no right to override the constitution and have a drastic resolution passed.

Asked how he visualised the immediate future of the country, Mr. Chakrawarti said, "Mahatmaji has held out an olive branch of peace to secure homogeneity in the executive bodies of the Congress and his intention is not appreciated and all parties do not concentrate on the constructive programme, Belgaum will have to take upon itself the removal of what little of weakness and uncertainty and indefiniteness there may be still lurking in the resolutions under notice."

END OF TORONTO POSTAL STRIKE

LONDON, June 30.

Toronto.—The postal strike ended today, strikers unanimously voting in favour of resuming work after Mr. Murdock Minister of Labour, had promised the appointment of a Committee of the Dominion House of Commons to investigate their grievances.—Reuter.

Official And Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited the Yeravda Jail and Reformatory on Saturday the 28th June.

Mr. H. L. Painter and Mr. S. Calvocressi have arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma will leave Maymyo on the 7th July and arrive in Rangoon the next day.

Lady Walker, Captain E. V. Sassoon, Captain J. H. Wilkinson and Captain J. H. Souter lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Sunday.

DEMAND FOR EQUAL RIGHTS.

APPRECIATION OF MRS. NAIDU'S SERVICES.

RESOLUTIONS OF SOUTH AFRICAN CONGRESS.

The following are the most important resolutions passed by the South African Indian Congress held in Durban in the last week of April 1924, under the Presidentship of Srimati Sarojini Naidu:—

This South African Indian Congress at its Fourth Session assembled at Durban views with profound consternation and alarm the growing hostility to all legitimate desires and aspirations of the Indian population of the Union and places upon record that such hostilities are opposed to all the accepted principles of British fair play and justice, and calculated in their final effect to destroy British prestige.

Proposed by Sorabjee Rustomjee.
Seconded by M. Beethasee Maharaj.

That this Congress protests against the declaration of the South African Government's accredited representative, General Smuts, that he could not acccept the principle of equal rights of British Citizenship for the resident Indian population of this Union, a declaration made at Conferences of Premiers in the teeth of and in opposition to the unanimous acceptance of that principle by all other Dominions and places on record its sense of gratitude to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru for his able and manly advocacy and defence of Indian rights in South Africa supported by the Government of India and the then Secretary of State for India, Viscount Peel.

Proposed by M. Beethasee Maharaj.
Seconded by A. Ismail.

That this Congress reiterates:—

a. That it is of the conviction that the deeming order of the Minister for the Interior declaring all Asiatics for the purposes of the Immigrants' Regulation Act as prohibited on economic grounds is insulting, degrading, unfair and unjust to the Indian community and that in its application unmistakable injustice resulted in that children of persons having dual domiciliary and statutory rights have been debarred from the full enjoyment and exercise of such rights (vide re Goolam Rasool) and that it it the source of injustice happening to Indians.

b. That inter-provincial visiting can only be obtained under and in compliance with what is considered to be irksome Regulations. It is again asked that the deposit of £10 be dispensed with wherever the immigration Officer or the Magistrate is satisfied with the education, commercial, professional or social standing of the applicant.

c. That the Form D.I.4. is as complicated and intricate as D.I.90 and Congress urges that Form D.I.7. with the elimination of the requirement on the back thereof will meet the cases of applicants who have already filled in D.I.90 and to whom an Identify Certificate has already been issued.

That an Identity Certificate once granted to an Indian should remain in his possession and be his property like the domicile Certificate issued under the now repealed Natal Immigration Restriction Acts.

d. That the President Mrs. Sarojini Naidu be requested to ask the Government of India to dispense with Certificates of Identity required by it in lieu of passports as a war measure, as the continuance of such a demand by it for such Identity Certificates is a source of trouble and injustice happening to Indians and as such Certificates should not be demanded of its own Nationals.

e. That the Right of Appeal against the decision of an Immigration Officer be extended from three to seven days in the discretion of such Immigration Officer in the event of a ship not leaving at the date on which it was expected to leave when the time limit to appeal was fixed by the Immigration Officer.

f. That the Immigrants' Appeal Board should, in view of the jurisdiction of the Courts being ousted, be constituted of men of legal training and experience in fairness to applicants.

That an Appeal from the Immigrant's Appeal Board to the Supreme Court be allowed both on facts and law.

That in view of the liberty of the subject being involved in Immigration cases, sittings of the Immigrants' Appeal Board should take place in the Court House and every facility be given for the attendance of the public and for the publication of its proceedings.

g. That the holder of an Identity Certificate, if he does not return within three years should not when he does come be subject to further examination as such examination is not required if he returns within the three years.

h. Requirement of thumb impression from Indian women on Immigration Forms be dispensed with.

i. That owing to the difficulties arising from delay in the arrival of D. I. 91 form completed from India it is asked that bail be fixed at £10 at the highest pending establishment of the right of the entrant and that in lieu of D. I. 91 for the Certification of the relationship of the wife and children of an Indian domiciled in the Union to enable them to enter South Africa, a certificate of such relationship issued by a first class Magistrate in India be excepted by Union Immigration Officers.

That where an entrant is not able to find bail, he or she be detained and given on

(Continued on next page.)

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

1501P

THE AKALI SITUATION

WHY THE NEGOTIATIONS BROKE DOWN.

(FROM A SIKH CORRESPONDENT.)

All doubts as to the reasons of the breakdown of the recent negotiations between Government and the Akalis have been set at rest by the authentic announcement of the S. G. P. C., that the compromise could not mature because Government was not prepared to give a definite assurance about the release of all religious or Gurdwara prisoners even on the passage of a Gurdwara Bill. It is understood that there was no insuperable difference between the two parties as to the interpretation of the term "Religious Prisoners". There are definite classes of prisoners, e.g. those convicted or under-trial in connection with Kirpan cases, taking possession of Gurdwaras, writing or speaking about the Akali movement, those arrested under Cr. L. A. Act and in connection with the Jaito affair, the Sikh leaders undergoing trial in Lahore Fort, the batch under trial at Nabha, etc. Any disputed cases could be referred to a mutually acceptable board or committee. In fact, it is understood, that such a board or committee had been agreed upon.

No right-thinking person will say that the Akalis could consistently with their self-respect, ask for less than the release of those who have suffered in pursuance of the matter which was the subject of settlement, or that the Government could take up a more unreasonable attitude. The obduracy of Government would be more glaring and deserve to be called by a stronger name if it is true, what most people say, that it had first agreed to give the required undertaking about the release of prisoners but later on suddenly and causelessly turned away from that position. This latter suspicion is confirmed by the laconic announcement of the S. G. P. C. which seems to suggest that there is something more which has been presumably withheld from publication for special reasons. Anyhow the announcement of the S. G. P. C is an invitation, if not a challenge to Government to contradict it if it can. Unless, therefore, the Government come out with a satisafetory explanation, the public has every right to hold that the whole blame for the failure of negotiations lies on the shoulders of Government.

Civilian Clique at Work.

But the question remains, why did this shrewd Government behave in what seems to be a freakish and childish manner, for it is childish to suppose that there could be any peace with the Sikhs without the release of prisoners, and far more childish to put it euphimistically, to agree to a proposal and then suddenly to turn away? Two reasons are advanced in well-informed circles in explanation of this strange behaviour of Government. First that the most moderate and pacific attitude taken up by the S. G. P. C., at the very outset of negotiations was misunderstood by Government as a sign of weakness, and it felt tempted to explore the advantages of this imaginary weakness and began to recede from its inceptional position, ending with a somersault. In this conduct it was encouraged by a second reason. It is said that the Civilians of the Punjab who, under the guidance of the Finance Member, have been trying the 'strong hand' policy with the Sikhs for the last three years and some of whom unfortunately, have almost made it a personal quarrel, intervened and strongly urged the Government not to make any compromise with the Sikhs. In support of this advice, it is rumoured, that they cited evident signs of the collapse of the Gurdwara movement—men are not coming forth for the Jathas going to Jaito and Bhai Pheru, parties have cropped up in the S. G. P. C. itself, the moderates are rallying round the banner of the newly-born anti-Akali publicity committees, the efforts at sowing discord between the Sikhs and Hindus and Sikhs and Mohammedans seem to be bearing fruit and so on. The cat is let out of the bag by the Government financed publicity which is being carried on in the columns of Anglo-Indian journals to express exultation over the near prospect of the Akali movement finding it "grave at Jaito," and the rapidity with which the so-called "moderates" are gaining heart.

Before examining the above picture, let it be supposed for the moment to be correct. Should it then be understood that Government looks for the solution of the matter not to the merits and justice of the case but to the intensity of the whirlwind of agitation? Should it be understood that the Government was negotiating with the S. G. P. C. for two months because it believed the movement to be strong and then receded because it imagined the movement to be weakening? Should it be understood that it was not sincerely anxious for peace, but was only playing for time to see if the movement would sink with its own weight? When a movement is strong, it becomes a matter of prestige with Government to refuse to yield. When it seems to be abating then the Government is seized with the temptation to crush it rather than make peace with it. Should it be understood, therefore, that there is no making peace with this Government for there is no third alternative?

Now, for the "fool's paradise" in which the average Civilian lives, as far as the Akali movement is concerned. It is true that events themselves are the best prophets, and nobody knows what the future may bring. But a moment's examination of the above pictures will not be useless. Men are not forthcoming for the Jathas! Yes, more than 7,000 have so far courted arrest and been deported at Jaito in the shape of daily Jathas of 25 or more since the middle of September last. Nine Shahidi Jathas or 4500 persons have been added to the above sacrifice at Jaito. Nearly 3,300 have been arrested at Bhai Pheru. Between 600 and 800 have been flung into jails in different places all over the Punjab under the Cr. L. A. Act. That is, well over 15,000 have gladly accepted the rigours of Jail life and deportation, besides those brave souls who have made the supreme sacrifice in the face of bullets or under torture and privation.

The Future.

But what about the future? The determination of the Sikhs has grown more grim and as long as there breathes a single son of a Sikh mother he will march to Jaito or Bhai Pheru to maintain the liberty of his religion. This will be amply proved in the coming months and it is not necessary to shriek about it in order to bring conviction to sceptical officials. As for a split in the S. G. P. C., the Akalis are too shrewd to play into the hands of their opponents and it is safe to say that the split exists only in the imagination of officials. The difference of opinion about postponing for a few days, the departure of the second Shahidi Jatha after the firing of Feb. 21 was magnified by some interested persons into a serious split in the Akali Camp and they felt further reassured when two or three leading workers, later on, put in their resignations. But somehow or other the naughty Akalis, who have an unfortunate knack of disappointing people, did not divide. The resignations were withdrawn and the fight has gone on with greater vigour and unity. The consummation of a split has yet to come about.

As for the hay-stuffed and bolstered champions of officialdom, I mean, the honorary magistrates, lumbardars, zaildars, pensioners, etc., who have been whipped into an unwilling opposition to their Panth in the districts of Amritsar and Ludhiana, one can only feel pity on their helplessness. On the one hand they cannot say 'No' to the Sarkar, on the other hand they go about begging forgiveness of their brethren, pleading their real sympathy with the Panth adn their utter dependance upon official favour. Some have been appointed office-bearers of these publicity committees against their will and in their absence. Others are merely sleeping partners. The whole show is being run by some one incorrigible toady, who again is doing nothing more than lending the use of his name for big mendacious posters which are printed and circulated at the expence of a powerful interests. These 'Champions' cannot convene or address any public meetings. Government may wait till the Greek calends for such "heroes" to bring down the Akali edifice.

The foolish action of a few rowdies at Amritsar to bring about inter-communal trouble, which was promptly suppressed and condemned by their own community, has been fastened upon by some as the sign of a coming explosion which will carry away at one blast the whole Akali growth. Let these simple people please themselves with their imaginings. "Let the fool in his folly sleep."

In the end it is a good thing that the Government should wait and see and be disallusioned after using all the remaining untried weapons in its armoury. There can be no peace unless Government is convinced of the futility of a policy of repression and it will not get that conviction as long as it labours under a lingering hope that a few more months might see the death of the movement through anaemia or that such and such a measure might achieve what the most drastic repression, has failed to do, so far.

The duty of the Sikhs is clear—They must go on. Their hope is sure—Truth prevails in the end.

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY AT AGRA.

SELECT COMMITTEE CONCLUDES SESSIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAINITAL, June 30.

The Select Committee appointed by the U. P. Government to frame a bill for the establishment of a University at Agra has just concluded its sitting here. The Committee, it is understood, has discussed in detail the clauses of the draft bill which will be put before the United Provinces Legislative Council during its next session.

In accordance with the Committee's recommendation, the proposed University at Agra will not be a residential University, but will be of the affiliating type. Further, it is understood that the Committee has proposed that the post of the Vice-Chancellor should be honorary.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 30.

Mr. Zakaria Maniar of Bombay has been elected to the Working Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee. Mr. Abdul Rehman Hazi Mahomed Abba and Aga Mahomed Safadar have been appointed additional Secretaries of the Central Khilafat Committee.

SWAMI VISHWANANDA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHINSURA, June 28.

The Deputy Magistrate of Hooghly disposed of the case in which Swami Vishwananda was charged with disobeying the orders of the District Magistrate directing him to leave Serampore sub-division within twelve hours. The Magistrate acquitted the Swami of the charge.

ITALIAN MINISTERS' RESIGNATIONS.

ACCEPTED BY KING

LONDON, June 30.

Rome.—The King has accepted the resignations of the Ministers of Public Instruction, National Economy and Public Works to whom two senators and one deputy have been appointed as successors on the proposal of Sgr. Mussolini.—Reuter.

His Majesty the King granted an audience to the Sultan of Lahej on Monday.—Reuter.

VAIKOM MOVEMENT

ATTACK ON VOLUNTEERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, June 30.

The situation at Vaikom continues to be grave. The orthodox caste Hindu oppositionists being on the war path and the police remaining inactive volunteers on the western road were obstructed by oppositionists on Saturday as usual, and another charka was snatched away by a Nair on the northern road. Another batch of 12 volunteers charged by the police for nuisance for sitting spinning and singing on the public road were tried on Saturday and were fined rupees five or in default simple imprisonment till rising of the Court. They refused to pay the fine and were released after they underwent the sentence.

ATTACK ON VOLUNTEERS.

There was an assault on the volunteers yesterday as they were going round in a bhajan party singing religious and national songs. They were eighty in number and were headed by four inspectors who had to bear the brunt of the injuries as volunteers were nearing the eastern road. They encountered a small crowd of twenty headed by a middle aged Nair who was seen aiming his knife at them. Volunteers were asked to stop the bhajan, but they marched forward singing and were pushed back. Then started a series of assaults and fistings. One of the oppositionists threatened the volunteers that they would be beaten to death if they persisted in singing while another hurriedly dashed forward and snatched away the volunteers' mats, umbrellas and flags and flung them into a neighbouring pond. All the four volunteer-inspectors were severely assaulted. One of them received a stab on his back near his shoulder bone an inch and a half in length and a quarter of an inch deep. The wound started bleeding and assaults continued for half an hour. As attacks grew more and more virulent volunteers repeated prayers. Eventually assaulters got disgusted and left the volunteers alone. They then returned to the Asram under order from their Captain. The victims bore the injuries inflicted on them cheerfully.

U. P. LIBERAL ASSOCIATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 30.

At a meeting of the Committee of the U. P. Liberal Association with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the President, in chair a resolution was passed recording their sense of disappointment and dissatisfaction at the long delay in carrying out the recommendations of the P. W. D. Reorganisation Committee of 1922 and expressing opinion that the Department as at present organised had not made for economy, efficiency or expedition, or for encouragement of private enterprise, or for the expansion of the sphere of local self-Government. The Committee urge that no further time should be lost in carrying out the recommendations of the P. W. D. Committee.

The Committee emphasise the desirability of the separation of the functions of the Chief Engineer and the Secretary to Government in the P. W. D. and the abolition of the post of the Superintending Engineer.

They also urge that the Public Health Department should be separated from the P. W. D. and amalgamated with the Department of Public Health and that the scope of its activities and the extent of its powers should be curtailed so as to give the District and Municipal Boards a freer scope.

ORDER FOR 37 LOCOMOTIVES FOR B. N. RY.

SECURED BY BRITISH FIRM

LONDON, June 30.

Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth and Company, in face of a very strong foreign competition, have secured an order for 37 heavy mainline locomotives for the Bengal Nagpur Railway.—Reuter.

INDIAN COLONIES COMMITTEE

WORK TO BE COMPLETED IN JULY

LONDON, June 30.

The Indian Colonies Committee will complete its work in July. The Indian members will sail for India by S. S. "Narkunda" from Marseilles on August 1st.

Discussions of the Committee with the Colonial Office hitherto have only been related with principles. Detailed discussions are now about to follow.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

INDIA'S DELEGATES

LONDON, June 30.

Mr. Otto Rothfeld and Mr. Jim Mota are among the Indian delegates to the forthcoming International Co-operative Conference at Brussels.—Reuter.

INDIA OFFICE APPOINTMENT

LONDON, June 30.

Sir Arthur Hirtzel temporarily succeeds late Sir William Duke in the India Office.—Reuter.

SAHIBZEDA A. A. KHAN

LONDON, June 30.

Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan has been appointed Vice-President of the India Council in succession to Sir James Brunyate, retired.—Reuter.

DEMAND FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

(Continued from previous page.)

opportunity to take the matter of his or her prohibition before the Immigrants' Appeal Board without being required to find either bail or appeal or other fees in view of the liberty of a subject being at stake.

That the appeal fee of £25 is unreasonable and it is suggested that it be reduced to such sum as is found usually to cover the costs of appeals before the Immigrants' Appeal Board.

j. That woman examiners to the Immigration Department be appointed to meet the religious susceptibilities of Indians in regard to their women.

That Waiting Rooms be provided for women in the Immigration Offices.

k. That in regard to transit permits Immigration Officers be instructed to exercise their discretion in the extension of such permits on reasonable grounds and not on medical grounds alone.

l. That as was understood at the time of the passing of Immigrants' Regulation Act, Natal-born Indians and Cape-born Indians should be allowed to return to their respective Provinces on the Production of their birth certificates.

This Congress is strongly opposed to the principle of segregation in any form and will again oppose to the uttermost the Class Areas Bill having for its object segregation of Indians.

That this Congress reiterates its objection generally to the principle and incidence of the Indian Immigration Laws on Indians and their descendants introduced to this country, and this Congress asks for the repeal of such laws so that Indians as British subjects may come under the ordinary laws of the country.

That this Congress resolves that in the interests and welfare of the Indian Community of South Africa it is highly desirable that a South African Indian College for boys and girls for higher education be established and the incoming Executive of the South African Indian Congress formulate a scheme to inaugurate same, and take such action as it may be able to do.

That this Congress requests the President Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to make application to the Bombay Imperial Citizenship Association for the establishing of a South African Indian Education Trust from the funds of the last Passive Resistance struggle now in the hands of that Association, and that the Trust shall be for the securing of men and women teachers for the proposed South African Indian College and for the paying of salaries and other incidental expenses and charges of such teachers, and the Trustees of such Trust shall be Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. K. Natarajan and Mahomed Ali, with such others as such Trustees in their discretion may co-opt. All other conditions of such Trust shall be in the discretion of such Trustees.

That the cause of all disabilities which the Indians in the Transvaal Province labour under being by reason of their status being held lower than that of the Europeans, this Congress records its respectful but emphatic protest against the maintenance and retention of the differential and discriminating laws in that Province and urges upon the Government the imperative necessity of repealing or otherwise amending or altering all such laws so as to divest them of their present discriminating and differentiating character especially in regard to occupation and ownership of landed property.

That this Congress requests than the principle of equal rights to all civilised people be adopted by the Union Government and the rights of citizenship be extended to all unrepresented people in the Union.

That representatives be sent to India every year to place the grievances of South African Indians before the Government of India, public bodies of India and the people of India.

That this South African Indian Congress in Session approves of the suggestion of the President Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to the Union Government for a Round Table Conference constituted of representatives of Union Parliament, representatives of India and of the Indian Government and representatives of the South African Indian Congress headed by the President, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, for the adjustment of questions involving the rights and liberties and responsibilities of Indians domiciled and born in South Africa.

Proposed by A. Christopher.
Seconded by V. A. Pillay.

That the South African Indian Congress now in Conference at Durban hereby places on record its grateful sense of appreciation to the Indian National Congress for delegating Shrimati Sarojini Naidu to visit South Africa in the interest of Indians domiciled and born in South Africa.

MRS. NAIDU IN ZANZIBAR.

HER HIGHNESS THE SULTANA GIVES VALUABLE PRESENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, June 17.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu returned from South Africa to Zanzibar last week and stayed here for a week. During her stay here she had interviews with the British Resident, and His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar. Her Highness the Sultana was so pleased with her that she gave her valuable gifts of gold bangles. She delivered a speech in English on the "Mirror of Indian Life", when His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar presided. The European audience was so charmed with the speech that she got many personal letters of appreciation from great personalities as the Chief Justice etc.

The Arab Association gave her an "At Home" where she delivered a speech stating what the idea of the Asiatic Federation was and she asked the Arabs of Zanzibar what their view on the point was.

She was also entertained by various Indian Institutions in Zanzibar. She delivered a speech in Urdu under the auspices of the Indian National Association when she described her experiences in South Africa.

She left for Tanga from where she will visit Kenya and Uganda via the Kilmanjaro area and leaves for Bombay by the S.S. "Khandala" leaving on the 2nd July.

SPORTING NEWS.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

BANKS BIRILLIANT GOAL KEEPING

Monday's first division fixture between the West Yorks and R. F. A. was an attractive one and drew a large crowd. The West Yorks have not played so well this season as they did against the R. F. A. and the translation of Meehale, their left back, into the attacking line has been very successful. The R. F. A. were obliged to go without Rogers who like Keaney was suspended for one game. The Yorks were superior in every department and their better training told in the end. Their heading and footwork was accurate and with an unerring half line where Holmes formed the back-bone the Yorks forwards hardly gave the R. F. A. any rest. Rhodes the right back was inclined to stand far in front of his colleague thus giving the R. F. A. forwards on the left a chance. The R. F. A. goalie Banks played a brilliant game bringing off some excellent saves. His speed and judgement baffled the Yorks and the R. F. A. owe him much.

It was a piece of indiscretion on the part of those responsible for appointing referees to fix Mr. Lowry for such a keenly contested game when the position of the teams depended so much on Monday's result. Local footballers do not recollect seeing him with a whistle last year and are not aware of his qualification as a referee.

Anyway he fatally misapplied the "offside" rule times out of number being unable to keep pace with the ball which travelled up and down swiftly. So much for supervision.

WEST YORKS (Jones 1 McHale 2) 3 GOALS.
B. B. R. F. A. ..... NIL.

The opening saw the Yorks dashing down to the R. F. A. area. Gott's pushed the ball to McHale whose effort was foiled by Banks running out and kicking. The Brigade had a few anxious moments when the Yorks besieged their citadel for some time and continued play in the R. F. A. goal area. A fine centre by Worton was headed by Jones right into the hands of Banks who dodged and saved.

Abbott and Ford broke through. The latter had a good try, and the ball rolled over the line across the goal mouth Carey falling short by inches. The Brigade forwards were not so consistent in their attack and their finish was bad. A penalty against the Yorks came as a surprise to everybody. The decision was apparently given for hands but there was hardly any need to penalise that offence which was far from being intentional. Ford taking the kick shot right into the Yorks goalie who could not help saving. The Brigade defence was seriously tested now and the Yorks inside forwards time and again sent well directed shots at Banks who was hard to beat.

Delightful and clever play was seen at the R. F. A. goal area for a few moments when the backs and attacking forwards vied with each other in heading which ended in Jones missing a good chance. Their next effort brought the Yorks the first goal. McHale went past Lindsay and Hale and passed to Jones who was positively in an off-side position but the referee allowed the goal which was shot. There was a certain amount of commenting from the stands about a pair of glasses but it all passed off. From the kick-off Ford and Ardagh were away and the latter sent a fine kick just over the cross-bar. Half-time arrived soon after.

Kelly went back to the second line of defence and Hale played right half for the R. F. A. Lindsay gave away two consecutive corners which proved futile. Kelly lost sight of the forwards while appealing to the referee to detect "off-sides." The R. F. A. in their indignation at what they thought awful, refereeing unconsciously fell to pieces and the Yorks began a vigorous attack. Holmes was everywhere and the life and soul of the team helping his forwards with clear passes and ably aiding the backs. The second goal of the Yorks was scored ten minutes after resumption McHale being responsible for heading into the net a pass from the right wing. Abbott and Allan looked dangerous but Carey badly finished a good centre. Kelly was getting faulty and the clearances facing his own goal were soon to prove fatal. McHale showed himself to be a better forward than a back and getting an opening rushed off with the ball while Lindsay and Kelly charged diagonally to tackle him. But McHale was faster and his shot hitting under the cross-bar found the net thus giving Banks no chance.

Teams were:—

WEST YORKS:—Stewart; Rhodes and Bowron; Gott, Holmes and Howdon; Worton, Hallam, McHale, Jones and Godlington.

R. F. A.:—Banks; Hale and Lindsay; Kelly, T. James and Hempolette; Ardagh, Ford, Abbott, Carey and Allan.

Referee: Mr. W. A. Lowry.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Bombay Gym. 'B' vs. West Yorks "B."

SECOND TEST MATCH.

ENGLANDS REMARKABLE BATTING DISPLAY

LONDON, June 30.

Hobbs and Sutcliffe were responsible for a record first wicket partnership in the test matches against South Africa at Lord's today, when the second Test match was continued. They scored 228 before lunch, thereby beating by seven runs the previous record established by Hobbs and Rhodes at Cape Town in 1909. The weather was cool, and the sky was overcast when the play was resumed, but 12,000 spectators were present. The wicket was in good condition, but the opening was quiet, although the first 100 appeared on the score board after 83 minutes' play. From that point, bright batting was witnessed, particularly by Hobbs who was at the top of his form and gave a sparkling display. He reached his century in 2 hours and 20 minutes, and Sutcliffe's 100 took only 23 minutes longer.

The lunch score was as under—

ENGLAND—1st Innings.

Hobbs (not out)	...	...	114
Sutcliffe (not out)	...	...	102
Extras ...	...	...	12
Total (for no wicket) ...		...	228

—Reuter.

GRAND PRIX

LONDON, June 30.

Paris.—The Grand Prix has resulted as follows:—

Transvall	1
Le Grosmorne	2
Uganda	3

—Reuter.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY ANGLO-INDIANS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 28.

This evening in the General Hospital Compound just opposite the Private wards an Anglo-Indian is reported to have assaulted Captain Balansaly I.M.S., private practitioner causing serious injury to his eye. The real cause of the assault is yet unknown.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN REPLY TO ALLIED NOTE

LONDON, June 30.

Paris.—The German Ambassador has presented to M. Herriot the German reply to the Allied Note on military control.

TEXT OF GERMAN REPLY.

Berlin.—The German reply declares that the Germans repudiate the mere idea of war. They unanimously repudiate the secret arming as impossible, useless and dangerous. Government has thoroughly carried on tdisarmament. Certain political organisations which arrange athletic exercises for the German youth are not connected with military preparations in Germany. No experienced military officer can be of opinion that Germany is in a position to cause an armed conflict in Europ because she is in a condition of helplessness unparallelled in the history of nations. The reply suggests that the fears of the danger to European peace are due to the fact that the idea of general disarmament has not madt any noteworthy progress among other nations. The reply accepts the Allies' demands for a general inspection, provided it is final and is concluded by September 30th. —Reuter.

EGYPT AND SUDAN.

MR. MACDONALD'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS

LONDON, June 30.

Regret on the attitude of the Egyptian Government and Parliament over the question of the Sudan was expressed by Mr. MacDonald in the House of Commons to-day. The Premier said, the statements in the Egyptian Parliament and the action taken to create trouble in the Sudan could only be explained as an attempt to force Mr. MacDonald's hand and deprive Zaglul Pasha of the liberty of negotiations. In view of what had happened it was necessary for Mr. MacDonald to make clear to all concerned that did not believe that the House of Commons would accept any arrangement which would break our pledges to the Sudan —(cheers)—or jeopardise the present administration and the development of that country. He still trusted that those responsible for the Government of both countries would refuse to countenance impossible demands which would destroy the prospect of a settlement.—Reuter.

MACLAREN ARRIVES AT HONGKONG

LONDON, June 30.

Hongkong.—MacLaren has arrived here. —Reuter.

BOLSHEVIK CONSPIRACY ACCUSED.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, June 30.

The four persons convicted of the Bolshevik Conspiracy and waging war against the King are serving their sentences in Cawnpore. It is understood that they have applied for transfer to their respective provinces amongst others on the ground that the climate of the United Provinces does not suit them. None of them are being given special treatment but they have to meet their own expenses.

CHARGE AGAINST MR. S. CHETTIAR WITHDRAWN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 30.

The "Madras Mail" understands that Government having accepted the unqualified apology tendered by Mr. Singaravelu Chettiar of Madras, who was arrested on a warrant issued by the Magistrate of Cawnpore on a charge of waging war against the King and subsequently released on bail, have passed orders for withdrawal of the charge against him.

Mr. Singaravelu left Madras only a few days ago for Cawnpore to stand his trial.

VIDYARANYA'S ANNIVERSARY

FOUNDER OF KARNATAK EMPIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, June 30.

Yesterday the anniversary of Shree Vidyaranya, the Karnatak Sinhasanas Thapanacharya was observed with a grand programme organized by the Balmaruti Sanstha and the Shantosh Wachanalaya. Sjt. Tatacharya, a research scholar, Bangalore and his wife an expert in Karnatiki music, vocal and instrumental, had been specially invited. The procession and *pravachan* were held in the morning and in the evening there was a crowded programme of *Viddyaranya Keertan*, fine Veenawadan and music by Mrs. Tatachar's and an interesting and scholarly address by Sjt. Tatacharya on the mission and greatness of Vidyanya, the great Karnatak Sanyasi and Statesman. The lecturer showed how Vidyaranya successfully organized, stemmed the foreign invasion and worked for the Karnatak Empire. Though universal in culture and philosophy, Vidyaranya was a *Kannadiga* politically and by birth. The lecturer concluded by saying that the name of Vidyaranya was enough to unify whole Karnatak and rouse national consciousness.

Mr. E. C. Smith, Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras, who has been granted leave for six months handed over charge to Mr. E. C. Wood on Monday morning at Bellary and left for Bombay en route to England.—A.P.

EAST AND WEST.

Present State of Europe.

The Bolshevists and the Fascists, if they chose, could certainly make out of the present political state of Europe a strong debating case for their abandonment of the ordinary methods of democracy. For of the five leading States in Europe, only Russia and Italy possess Governments whose tenure of office is worth a month's purchase. Even the American Government is hardly likely to survive the present year. In Germany, France and Great Britain the working of democracy, with its endless parties and groups, has led to deadlock. In France M. Herriot, if he takes office, will probably be supported at first by a clear majority of the Chamber, but it will be a composite, unstable majority at best. Its unanimity in the fight with M. Millerand has served, rather conveniently perhaps, to divert attention from the study of detailed programmes and the revelation of the differences which are likely to appear within it when the Presidential problem is settled. Dr. Marx, in Germany, is in very much the same position. In Great Britain the situation is more satisfactory, for the deadlock relates almost wholly to internal politics and cannot appreciably affect our relations with other countries. Mr. MacDonald may be turned out of office at any moment; but the foreign policy which he has pursued—and which in its main lines he inherited from his predecessor—will be continued without change or qualification by his successor, whoever that may be. Upon foreign questions British opinion just now is almost unanimous, and quite stable. —The "New Statesman."

Menace To Peace of Pacific.

The President's signature to the abominable immigration bill does not surprise us. A Grover Cleveland would have sent it back with a message to stir the country. Instead, Mr. Coolidge utters this incredible nonsense: "I gladly recognize that the enactment of this provision does not imply any change in our sentiment of admiration and cordial friendship for the Japanese people, a sentiment which has had and will continue to have abundant manifestation." Then he declares that he would have vetoed the exclusion provision had it been embodied in a separate bill. At the same time he says, "there is scarcely any ground for disagreement as to the result we want, but this method of securing it is unnecessary and deplorable at this time. . . ." Was there ever more muddle-headedness, or a baser attempt to straddle an issue, or a more obvious attempt to bamboozle a people? Even the argument that he must sign the bill because there must be some general immigration legislation falls to the ground. A man of real force and courage would have sent this bill back and, if it were not passed over his veto, would have kept Congress in session until it passed a decent measure. As it is, the bill strikes a deadly blow at the peace of the Pacific, imperils many of the gains of the Washington Conference, insults needlessly a proud, high-spirited people, and provides the excuse for a league of yellow peoples against the whites. The natural step now would be the withdrawal of every American missionary from China and Japan. For them to remain there would stamp us as guilty of the basest hypocrisy. "Love thy neighbour as thyself." Yes, but don't let him come near you!—The New York "Nation."

Militarists At Work.

Once more our militarists are at work. Admiral Fisk calls on America to make a religion of preparedness. Secretary Wilbur gives us the shocking news that we are inferior to Great Britain in our naval strength as permitted by the Washington naval treaty, just as if we had not been inferior to Great Britain in our navy from the day of the birth of the republic until this hour. Every effort is to be made to drive a bill through Congress to waste $150,000,000 on eight new scout cruisers, six river gunboats, and the modernization of six battleships. At the very moment that some of our greatest church bodies are crying out at the very thought of war—the Presbyterians demanding its outlawry—the Government is to go on pouring out public funds for a "defense" that is as foolish as it is war-provoking. This is the time for President Coolidge to call the disarmament conference which Congress is urging and which the British Government has declared for on condition that the United States will take the lead. It is not only a disarmament conference that we need. If President Coolidge desires to immortalize himself he will demand without loss of time a conference of the nations for the permanent outlawry of war by all civilized peoples.—The New York "Nation."

A Disturbing Problem.

The resentment aroused in Japan by the American Immigration Law, now embodied in a formal protest, fully justifies the efforts made by President Coolidge to modify the terms of the Act. It is beside the point that the new law makes little practical difference to the restrictions imposed; the fact remains that its terms are felt to imply a stigma that was not implied by the old "gentlemen's agreement." At the same time, the practical issues of Japanese emigration remain a formidable and disturbing problem. The Japanese Government has been subsidizing emigration to Brazil: but it is doubtful how far the outlet thus provided will meet the real needs of Japan. Meanwhile, the Canadian Government is considering, at the request of retailers in British Columbia, the advisability of imposing further restrictions. The Australian immigration laws have been framed, with some care, to avoid the appearance of offensive discrimination; but the barrier is none-the-less real. We regret to see that the "Times" quotes the recrudescence of the problem as an argument for proceeding with the Singapore base. Such an argument seems to us, at this juncture, a deplorable gesture of despair. It is up to civilization to settle this question, as so many thorny Pacific questions were settled at Washington, by rational agreement, and the less we envisage the possibility of an ultimate appeal to force, the better will be the prospects of a settlement.—The "Nation and the Athenaeum."

Anglo-Russian Negotiations.

I have reason to believe that the pessimistic reports which are current as to the prospects of the Russian conference are exaggerated. The difficulties are great, but there are hopeful features in the situation, notably the influences in the city, which have a much more urgent and practical reason for wishing to arrive at some accommodation than the political influences which necessarily control the Foreign Office. It is obvious that ultimately some practicable road must be found through the present *impasse*, and though the Soviet administration is "gey ill to deal wi'", it is necessary to bear in mind that all the difficulties are not on one side, and that an agreement can only be reached by mutual concessions. No agreement has yet been reached, but the resources of negotiation have not been exhausted, and I find on both sides substantial hope that a way will be found through the pre-war debt tangle.—"A. G. G." in the "Nation and the Athenaeum."

Protection to Indian Steel.

The Indian Tariff Bill has been approved by a Select Committee, and seems likely to pass, but the opposition has developed unexpected strength. In the words of the Simla correspondent of the "Times": "Faced with realities, a large number of members are apprehensive of protection." The Government of Burma is known to be opposed to the Bill, and the official member for the Punjab is believed to be hostile, though pledged to vote with the Government. Official advocates of the Bill are basing their whole argument on the importance of preventing a collapse of the Tata Company, and disclaim any intention of paving the way for a general protective policy, the burden of which, Sir Charles Innes admitted, must inevitably fall on the agricultural classes and the consumer generally. Mr. Willson, speaking as the representative of fifteen Chambers of Commerce, retorted that the right way to prevent a collapse of the Tata undertaking was the payment of bounties, which would still permit the consumer to buy in the cheapest market, and would not, like a tariff, increase the cost of living and impose a handicap on all new industrial enterprises. —The "Nation and the Athenaeum."

O'Dwyer v. Nair.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer will, I hope, excuse the remark that, whatever wisdom he may have shown in the Government of the Punjab, it was not conspicuous in his action against Sir Sankaran Nair. Possibly I have a prejudice against people who bring actions for libel; but I should have thought that Sir Michael's record and reputation were proof against the false statements and imputations of which he complained, and that he has nothing to gain from the trial and the verdict for which he has given so much. I confess that I cannot understand how a man retired from the public service with high honour, and with the general approbation of his countrymen as well as of the Government, can think it worth while to spend hundreds of pounds and incur all the labour and worry of a big lawsuit and a trial necessarily lasting for weeks, merely to obtain the verdict of a jury upon certain unjust criticism of what he did while still in office. In this particular case, there was the further objection that the trial inevitably raked up a number of unpleasant incidents which are best forgotten, incidents which we cannot expect Indians to look at from our point of view. The evidence given for the defence will be bruited about all over India; little attention will be paid to the cross-examination of the witnesses, or the contradictory evidence on the other side; the finding of the jury, and the observations of the learned Judge will be dismissed as a wilful perversion of justice. The personal satisfaction which Sir Michael O'Dwyer may derive from the verdict is not much of a set-off against the effect which the trial may have in India at such a difficult time as the present. One thing which this case has done is to bring out in a more ugly light than before the injustice that was done by the Government of India to General Dyer over the Amritsar message. Putting the General's case at the lowest, an officer sent with forces to re-establish order in the face of an insurrectionary movement, and finding himself confronted with a dangerous mob defying his orders, is entitled to the support of the Government if he uses force in a way that he may fairly think necessary; and the Government ought not to censure him unless it is clear that he made an inexcusable mistake in judging what was necessary. Nearly everybody on the spot agreed with General Dyer that what he did was necessary, and the general opinion in India was that by doing it he saved a worse disaster. In the judgment pronounced upon him the Government of India was guided by the report of the Hunter Committee. It has been pretty clearly shown at the trial of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's case that this Committee did its work in a most slipshod and injudicial style, and that General Dyer did not get a fair chance of justice. How the blame for the ultimate result is to be correctly apportioned between the Government and the Hunter Committee is too complicated a question to go into here. The chief fact is that injustice was done to General Dyer, and that the Government did it. For political reasons the Government wanted to wash its hands publicly of the Amritsar tragedy, and it found in the General a convenient scapegoat. It is unfortunately too late to undo this wrong; but that it was a wrong ought to be publicly recognised for the guidance of future Governments which arm their officers with abnormal powers under martial law. The scapegoat policy is not only unjust, but impolitic. A Government which does not stand by its men when they do their best in difficult emergencies will not get the best service from them in time of need.—"Truth."

The Mosul Negotiations.

The breakdown of the Conferencoe at Constantinople over the future of Mosul is to be regretted, not so much from the risk or difficulties attaching to non-settlement of the point at issue, as because the failure shows the Turks still in an intransigent mood and having learnt nothing from the experience of the last nine months. As far as the course of the negotiations can be gathered from the pubished reports, a fundamental difference of opinion would seem to have manifested itself over the actual purpose of the Conference. The Turks held that they had come to delimit an agreed frontier; Sir Percy Cox explained that the object of the negotiations was to decide where the frontier between Turkey and Irak should be placed. In the absence of a detailed report of the proceedings it would appear as if Fethi Bey, disappointed at finding the British delegation obdurate on the subject of the future status of Mosul, had tried to discover a technical point turning on an interpretation of the Treaty of Lausanne on which to base the breakdown of the Conference, and was willing to ignore the disadvantages accruing to Turkey from abortive negotiations, provided that he could justify his action by a quibble. In many quarters better things will have been hoped for of the Turks. While the Grand National Assembly was in session the difficulties of Mustapha Kemal Pasha were recognised; but it was anticipated that, as soon as he was relieved of the embarrassing attentions of his more extreme followers, who knew nothing about foreign affairs, and could not be expected to appreciate the necessity of placing Turkey's international relations on a more satisfactory footing, he would introduce an entirely new orientation in foreign policy. So far, however, the Turks continue to play into the hands of those—of whom there are many in every country in Europe—who are content to write them down as impossible in the past, and, therefore, impossible for all time. Every other European nation has long since accepted it as an axiom that, without reciprocity and good-will, international relations can never run smoothly. The Turkish Government is either indifferent as to whether its relations with foreign countries run smoothly or otherwise, or imagines that, because it was a victor in a campaign against Greece two years ago, it can dispense with reciprocity and good-will for ever in its dealings with all other nations.—"Near East."

The Punjab.

The worst news from India is the failure of the latest attempt to bring the Sikh question in the Punjab within the sphere of reason, and everyone must be sorry that Sir Edward Maclagan has had to lay down his office with this miserable business unsettled. The failure, however, does not come entirely as a surprise, for the religious motive, which at first gave the movement strength and won for it sympathy, has now almost disappeared, and the militant section aims definitely at a Sikh despotism, a thing which is neither reasonable nor probable. This change in objective seems to be coming home gradually to the Hindus and Moslems, so that the militants can count on less support from outside than formerly, and we take it that the eventual liquidation will depend mainly on the attitude of the rest of India. Deprived of the support of other communities, the militants will probably be unable to overawe the rest of the Sikhs as they have hitherto succeeded in doing, and, when opposition becomes vocal at home, the process of disintegration is likely to operate rapidly, until Sir Malcolm Hailey may find it easy to effect what his predecessor could not accomplish.—"Near East."

Anglo-Russian Relations.

Such vague reports as there are about the progress of the Anglo-Russian negotiations are very discouraging. The truth seems to be that the two sides are arguing in different terms. The Russians will not have any permanent dealings with capitalism; they are willing to make temporary arrangements, for it is certain that they are anxious to raise money on almost any conditions, but they are not willing to give a permanent guarantee of security to those who lend money to Russia or invest capital as traders in Russia. In these circumstances what is to be expected? Nothing, we fear. If the Russian delegates admit the justice of the claim made by British bond-holders of the old Debt—as we are ready to believe they do—they cannot count upon support from Moscow. The attitude of the Russian Soviet towards the manifesto recently issued by British bankers is a disagreeable proof of how far the two sides are still removed from one another's thoughts and methods. All that the bankers said was, in effect, that the sanctity of contract should be recognized, and that no private person could be expected to trade with Russia unless he were given guarantees that his property and person would be respected. Yet this manifesto has been, and is being, denounced as a kind of outrage. Communism and the commerce of Western Europe have really no common language. It is all very disappointing, as though we may get a considerable European settlement out of the Dawes Report we cannot get a final and general settlement till Russia will behave in a neighbourly way to other countries.—"Spectator."

Dminion Status.

A perusal of the White Paper containing the correspondence which has passed between the British and Canadian Governments in respect of the Lausanne Conference and Treaty, the debates in the Canadian House of Commons and the newspaper comments in the Canadian Press all serve to emphasize the present involved situation. Let me summarize the position. In October, 1922, the Duke of Devonshire, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, informed the Dominion Governments, including Canada, of the forthcoming Conference at Lausanne and the proposed British procedure. In the same month, the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, replied that the Canadian Government took no exception to the course proposed by the British Government, adding, however, "that the extent to which Canada might be bound by the proceedings of the Conference was necessarily a matter for the Canadian Parliament to decide." Two weeks later Mr. Bonar Law, then Prime Minister, undertook that the Treaty with Turkey should be submitted to the Canadian Parliament for approval before His Majesty was advised to ratify it. This statement brought a reply from the Canadian Premier stating that his Government had not expressed a desire to have any Treaty with Turkey submitted to the Canadian Parliament before ratification, but that he wished take it clear that the extent to which Canada might be held to be bound by what happened at Lausanne was a matter for the Parliament of Canada to decide. On December 8th, 1922, the Secretary of State explained, as recorded in the "Times", "that a Treaty when ratified must bind the whole Empire." It was subsequently agreed that the Treaty of Lausanne should be signed by the two British plenipotentiaries, the Dominions of Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa agreeing to this procedure. The final dispatch contained in the White Paper recently published is from the Governor-General of Canada dated March 24th of the present year, in which once again the Canadian Government explained that "not having been invited to send representatives to Lausanne, not having participated directly or indirectly in the Conference, and not being for this reason a signatory to the Treaty", they did not feel in a position to recommend to the Canadian Parliament approval of the Treaty and Convention. The situation which has arisen brings us therefore face to face with the *international* status of the British Empire. Is a Treaty signed by His Majesty's Government in Great Britain with a foreign Power binding on the Empire as a whole? Hitherto foreign nations have naturally regarded treaties made with Great Britain as so binding. As the result of the present Canadian attitude it would appear that a foreign nation entering into negotiations with the British Empire would have to conclude separate treaties with each self-governing nation of it. The situation can hardly, therefore, be left here. The ambiguity of the present situation is realized by a number of Canadian newspapers, among others the widely circulating "Montreal Star", which in a leading article writes: "It is, of course, utter nonsense for anyone to talk as if Canada could decide for herself whether or not she is bound by the Treaty of Lausanne", and it continues, "In two words, Canada can go out of the British Empire, but Canada cannot stay in the Empire and pocket all the profits of that connexion and then blandly refuse to be bound by the British Empire's obligations."—Major Evelyn Wrench in "The Spectator."

DR. PARANJPYE AND UNIVERSITY REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your very ably written leader on "Show Boy of the Year" you have made a statement that Dr. Paranjpye is the right man in the right place so far as the Bombay University Reforms Committee is concerned. I am sure you must have made this statement under some wrong impression or due to imperfect knowledge. It is true that Dr. Paranjpye was a member of the Committee who reported on the applicability of the Sadler Commission Report to the Bombay University. He was then a signatory to the proposal for the recasting of the Senate. Later on, however, during his regime as Minister, he went back and not only did nothing in this direction, but asserted with perfect equanimity before his electors that he did not believe in paper-constitutions. In his opinion the nomination system, in vogue at present, was working quite satisfactorily. No educationist of repute, he said, was left out of the Senate and there were very few Senators whom the public would like to throw out. Questioned about the evil effects of the system of nomination, he said that the nominated members were free to vote as they liked and that Government did not deprive a man of his seat on the Senate because of his views. Both these statements are false. Prof. K. T. Shah was kept out of the Senate so long. Mr. K. Natarajan paid for his independence by losing his seat—and all this happened during Dr. Paranjpye's regime. As Dr. Paranjpye thinks no reform necessary, he should not have accepted a seat on the Committee. Or is it that he has accepted a seat in order to press *his* point of view? It may be that, perhaps, the loss of Ministership has brought about a change in his angle of vision towards Univesity Reform.

It has been a wonder to many of us that he should have consented to work simultaneously on so many Committees. Many of his friends in the Senate can, however, guess the reason why. They have often requested him to go on to the Syndicate in his pre-and-post-Ministership days. He has invariably replied: "I could not afford it." Dr. Paranjpye is proud that he has the courage of his convictions. If he is asked why he accepted the membership of the Taxation Committee, he will certainly declare that he could not afford to refuse it. The Government naturally makes tools of those who are willing to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage.—Yours, etc.,

A STUDENT OF FORMER PARANJPYE.

A message dated June 30th from the District Superintendent of Police Kira, says —Dahya Bhula, oldest outlaw and murderer of Kira, after absconding for seven years, was captured alive by the Police last night after a hand to hand fight, though armed with a double-barrelled gun and a *dharia*. No casualties have occurred. Ammunition, gunpowder, cash, etc., were recovered from his person.

MY JAIL EXPERIENCES.

SOME CONVICT WARDERS.

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

IX

I have already dealt with the system of appointing convicts as officers or warders. I hold the system to be thoroughly bad and demoralising. The prison officials know it. They say it is due to economy. They think that the jails cannot be efficiently administered with the present paid staff without supplementing it with convict officers. There is no doubt that unless the reform suggested by me in the last chapter is inaugurated, it is not possible to do away with the system of entrusting convicts with responsible duties without a very large increase in the prison expenditure.

However, it is not my purpose in this chapter to deal any further with prison reform. I simply wish to relate my happy experiences of the convict officers who were appointed to watch over and look after us.

When Mr. Banker and I were transferred to the Yerawada Central Prison, there was one warder and one *bardasi*. The latter is what the name implies, a mere servant. The convict warder whose acquaintance we first made was a Hindu from the Punjab side. His name was Harkaran. He was convicted of murder. The murder according to him was not premeditated but due to a fit of anger. By occupation he was a petty merchant. His sentence was fourteen years of which he had almost served nine years. He was fairly old. The prison life had told on him. He was always brooding and most anxious to be discharged. He was therefore morose and peevish. He was conscious of his high dignity. He was patronising to those who obeyed and served him. He bullied those who crossed his path. To look at him, no one would think he could be guilty of murder. He could read Urdu fluently. He was religiously minded and was fond of reading bhajans in Urdu. The Yerawada library has a few books for prisoners in several Indian languages e.g., Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, Canarese, Tamil. Harkaran was not above keeping and hiding trifles in defiance of jail regulations. He was in the majority. It would be regarded snobbish and foolish not to steal trifles. A prisoner who did not follow this unwritten law would have a bad time of it from his fellows. Ostracism would be the least punishment. If the whole of the jail-yard were to be dug up twelve inches deep, it would yield up many a secret in the shape of spoons, knives, pots, cigarettes, soaps and such like. Harkaran being one of the oldest inmates of Yerawda was a sort of purveyor-general to the prisiners. If a prisoner wanted anything, Harkaran was the supplier. I wanted a knife for cutting my bread and lemons. Harkaran could procure it if I would have it through him. If I wanted to go through the elaborate process of asking the Superintendent, that was my business. I must be prepared for a snubbing. When we became friends, he related all his wonderful exploits, how he dodged officials, how he procured for himself and other dainties; what skilful tricks were employed by prisoners to obtain what they wanted and how it was almost impossible (in this opinion) not to resort to these tricks, was described in minute detail and with much gusto. He was horrified to discover that I was neither interested in the exploits nor was I minded to join the trade. He endeavoured subsequently somewhat to repair the indiscretion he had let himself into, and to assure me that he had seen my point and that he would thenceforth refrain from the irregularities. But I have a suspicion that the repentance was put on. The reader however must not run away with the idea that the jail officials do not know these irregularities. They are all an open secret. They not only know them but often sympathise with the prisoners who do these tricks to make themselves happy and comfortable. They (the officials) believe in the doctrine of 'live and let live.' A prisoner who behaves correctly in the presence of his superiors, obeys their orders, does not quarrel with his fellows and does not inconvenience officials, is practically free to break any regulation for the sake of procuring greater comfort.

Well, the first acquaintance with Harkaran was not particularly happy. He knew that we were 'important' prisoners. But so was he in a way. After all he was an officer with a long and honourable record of service behind him. He was no respector of persons. Mr. Banker was torn away from me the very next morning. Harkaran allowed the full force of his authority to descend upon me. I was not to do this or that. I was not to cross the white line referred to in my letter to Hakimji. But I had not the faintest idea of retaliating or resenting what he said ir did. I was too engrossed in my own work and studies even to think of Harkaran's simple and childish instructions. It gave me momentary amusement. Harkaran discovered his error. When he saw that I did not resent his officiousness, nor did I pay any attention to it, he felt non-plussed. He was unprepared for such an emergency. He therefore took the only course that was left open to him and that was to recognise my dissimilarity and respond to me when I refused to respond to him. My non-violent non-co-operation led to his co-operation. All non-violent non-co-operation, whether among individuals or societies, or whether between Governments and the governed, must lead ultimately to hearty co-operation. Anyway Harkaran and I became perfect friends. When Mr. Banker was returned to me he put the finishing touch. One of his many businesses in the jail was to boom me for all I was worth. He thought that Harkaran and others had not sufficiently realised my greatness. In two or three days' time I found myself elevated to the position of a baby in woollens. I was too great to be allowed to sweep my own cell or to put out my own blankets for drying. Harkaran was all attention before, but now he became embarrassingly attentive. I could not do anything myself, not even wash a handkerchief. If Harkaran heard me washing it, he would enter the open bath-room and tear the kerchief away from me. Whether it was that the authorities suspected that Harkaran was doing anything unlawful for us or whether it was a mere accident, Harkaran was, to our sorrow, taken away from us. He felt the separation more perhaps than we did. He had a royal time with us. He had plenty of eatables and that openly from our rations, supplemented as they were with fruit that friends sent from outside. And as our fame was 'noised abroad,' Harkaran's association with us had given him an added status with the other prisoners.

When I was given the permission to sleep on the cell verandah the authorities thought that it was too risky to leave me with one warder only. Probably the regulations required that a prisoner whose cell was kept open should have two warders to watch over him. It might even be that the addition was made for my protection. Whatever the cause, another warder was posted for night duty. His name was Shabaskhan. I never inquired about the cause but I thought that a Mahomedan was chosen to balance the Hindu Harakaran. Shabaskhan was a powerful Baloochi. He was Harkaran's contemporary. Both knew each other well. Shabaskhan too was convicted of murder. It resulted from an affray in the clan to which he belonged. Shabaskhan was as broad as he was tall. His build always reminded me of Shaukat Ali. Shabaskhan put me at ease the very first day. He said: "I am not going to watch you at all. Treat me as your friend and do exactly as you like. You will never find me interfering with you. If you want anything done I shall be only too happy, if I can do it for you." Shabaskhan was as good as his word. He was always polite. He often tempted me with prison delicacies and always felt genuinely sorry that I would not partake of them. 'You know' he would say 'if we do not help ourselves to these few things, life would be intolerable, eating the same things day in and day out. With your people it is different. You come for religion. That fact sustains you, whereas we know that we have committed crimes. We would like to get away as soon as ever we can." Shabaskhan was the gaoler's favourite. Growing enthusiastic over him he once said, "Look at him. I consider him to be a perfect gentleman. In a fit of temper he has committed a murder for which he truly repents. I assure you there are not many men outside who are better than Shabaskhan. It is a mistake to suppose that all prisoners are criminals. Shabaskhan I have found to be most trust-worthy and courteous. If I had the power I would discharge him to-day." The gaoler was not wrong. Shabaskhan was a good man, and he was by no means the only good prisoner in that gaol. Let me note in passing that it was not the gaol that had made him good. He was good outside.

It is customary in the jails never to keep a convict officer on the same duty for any length of time. Transfers constantly take place. It is a necessary precaution. Prisoners cannot be allowed, under the existing system, to develop intimate relations. We had therefore a most varied experience of convict officers. After about two months Shabaskhan was replaced by Adan. But I must introduce this warder to the reader in the next chapter.—"Young India."

The following telegram has been sent to the principal Port Officer Rangoon:—"The Governor-in-Council will be much obliged if you will convey the thanks of the Local Government to the Masters of the steamships "Leicestershire", "Jalavihar", "Shwedagon", "Elephanta", "Nagina" and "Warcutt" for the energetic and invaluable assistance rendered by them in the search for the boats of the "Clan Macmillan" and also to the Commanding officers of R.I.M.S. Ship "Minto" and "Clive" for similar services. His Excellency-In-Council desires also that thanks and appreciative acknowledgement of the willing cooperation of the local agents of shipping firms namely Messrs. Bulloch Brothers and Company and Messrs. Steel Brothers and Company should be conveyed to the managers of the firms. Also please convey to the operators who were on duty at Monkey Point wireless station from the first receipt of information until the complete crew was rescued the high appreciation by His Excellency in Council of their untiring attention to duty and promptness in telephoning all wireless messages direct on receipt. Finally His Excellency in Council congratulates you on the successful issue of the search for the missing boats conducted under your direction."

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Hon. Mr. Justice Carr to be Puisne Judge of His Court of Judicature at Rangoon in place of late Mr. Justice McColl.—A. P.

RONUK
"Q.P." BOOT POLISH
Quick Polish is the Quality Polish. Cleans, preserves and polishes. Brown Q.P. removes old stains in a wonderful way.
Obtainable at leading Stores and Bazars.
RONUK, Ltd., Portslade, Sussex, England.

ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

AN APPEAL.

The General Secretary off the 4th All-India Music Conference, Lucknow, has issued the following appeal:—

Culture is the foundation of nationalism. The achievement of our race in the past is the basis of our faith in our future, and our spiritual heritage of art and science, philosophy and literature, is the true spring of our national self-consciousness. To resuscitate the past is to re-lieve the experience out of which our culture grew, to understand is is to turn the national mind upon itself in the act of self-contemplation, to know it is to realise the individuality and uniqueness of our nation.

The distinctness of our culture is undeniable; its richness, variety and range are marvellous; in all departments it attained the highest degree of excellence. Its rise, however, is hidden in the obscurity of the past, and the origin of Music as of other arts defies the penetrating eye of the historian. But the story of its developments may be traced in a continuous line from the Vedic times to the spacious days of Akbar and his magnificient successors. The Rishis of old discovered the great Ragas which constitute the grant land-marks in the infinite region of melody. The scene was filled up by the inventive genius of their successors who elaborated the numerous Raginis and who set up different schools of music. The Muslim rulers of India added to this variety original notes of exquisite beauty—new modes, new tunes and new instruments. Thus an art of rare charm, profound intensity, subtle tenderness and singular pathos was perfected. Unfortunately, however, the decadence of our civilization which set in the eighteen century affected music also. In the flames of the barbarian invasion from Afghanistan Imperial power was quenched along with the effeminate graces which flourished at the court of Mahommad Shah Rangile. The durbars of Lucknow, Gwalior and other provinces of the disrupted Mughal Empire struggled valiantly to maintain the standards of culture, but without much avail. In the 19th century the impact of western civilization overbalanced us for a time. Our eyes were dazzled by its glamour and we become dazed and stupefied. We lost our grip on the realities of our life and the light of truth and beauty which had once illumined our souldgrew dim. We are now emerging from this stupor and regaining our balance. We are beginning to see visions again. The All-India Music Conference is an expression of this movement of our growing self-confidence.

The Conference was organized to revive the ancient Indian art of music and to bring together the best artists of the country for the exchange of views and to settle the knotty points of intricate Ragas. The first All-India Music Conference was held at Baroda under the kind patronage of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda. The second was held at Delhi which was presided over by H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Rampur. The renowned music scholar, Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande B.A., LL.B., of Bombay attended it and initiated the great work of systematising and systematising Indian Music by discussing the Ragas with the best artists of the day that assembled there.

The third All-India Music Conference was held at Benares and was presided over by His Highness the Maharaja of Benares. Here again Pandit Bhatkhande resumed the great task which was not finished at Delki and which could not be completed even at Benares. His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda was kind enough to send his Indian band which was composed of Indian instruments. Great credit is due to his Director of Music, Mr. Fredlis, who with his skill and experience brought together both melody and harmony in the Indian instruments. Many other Indian States sent their best artists and musicians at their own expense to display the art before a representative gathering of the lovers of music who were keen to preserve the great Indian art. Artists and scientists of all the provinces throughout India joined the Conference. The important problem of finding out an universal system of notation was also taken up, but owing to some difficulties it remained unaccomplished.

At the present moment it is required that the Fourth All-India Music Conference should hold its session at some central place to accomplish all those important tasks which were left undone in the previous Conferences. It is needless to explain here the utility and the necessity of the Conference. The standardisation of Ragas and Raginis, the adoption of a musical notation acceptable to all, the preservation of the achievements of the past, the spread of their knowledge among a public once so appreciative now so indifferent, are tasks of equal difficulty and importance. Another of no less moment is the invention of a mode of music which will express the consciousness of the group life now growing in India. The ancient Indian social ideals whose exalted individualism give birth to melody are being transformed under stress of world forces. Out of the welter of creeds and communities a nation is evolving whose collective soul is crying for rhythmical utterance in musical harmony. The Fourth Music Conference has all these problems of rich potentiality to solve.

Our friends have suggested to us that the Conference should be held at Lucknow. At one time Lucknow was pre-eminent as a centre of music and song and although today it has fallen on evil days, the voice of its master singers is still and the springs of charity of their cultured patrons have run dry—Lucknow still boasts of a public which is keenly interested and highly appreciative.

It is intended that along with the Conference an exhibition of all available Indian musical instruments, old and new and of manuscripts and books in Sanskrit, Persian and other Indian languages should be arranged. The total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 20,000. We hope the Ruling Chiefs, the Rajas of the United Provinces, the talucadars of Oudh, the big zamindars and the public of the United Provinces will come forward to render liberal support to the cause. We are confident that with their generosity and sympathy we will attain the objects which we have placed before ourselves.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE

Of 26 years fame all over the world.

THE OUDH TIMES DAILY PAPER,

LUCKNOW.

Wednesday November, 8, 1899. Page 3.

A marvellous cure for Asthma has been discovered and is being practised by a gentleman at Benares with great success. He has permanently cured many painful cases. Those who are aware of the distressing effects of this fearful disease will hail the discovery of this curative treatment with gratification.

The name of the gentleman is—

J. P. RAY.

Present address:—

J.P. RAY, K P. RAY, Depot No. 5, Benares City.

(2)

CEMENT INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 27.

The Tariff Board commenced public enquiry to-day into the question of protection of the cement industry.

The Central Provinces Portland Cement Company tendered evidence through Mr. Captain who is in charge of the Bombay Office. Messrs. Mathurdas Goculdas and Company are the Managing Agents of the Cement Company. The Company was registered in 1919, but did not begin to produce cement till the middle of 1923. About 50 per cent of the shares are held by Indians; the rest by European residents in India. The partners in Messrs. Mathurdas Goculdas and Company are all Indians. The General Manager at the Works is an American, besides there are three Europeans employed in the Works, the rest of the staff is entirely Indian. The factory is situated at Keymore (Central Provinces) near Jukebi on the East Indian Railway. This situation is advantageous, replied Mr. Captain in answer to the President, because limestone and clay which are the principal raw materials required by a cement factory are available in large quantities on the Company's own property within a mile of the factory buildings. It is also within the vicinity of coal fields such as the Burhar collieries of the Rewah State. No doubt some first class Jheria coal from Bengal coal fields is also used in the kilns, but the distance is not large, it being about 500 miles. Witness added that on the basis of annual out-turn of one hundred thousand tons the Company was satisfied that they had supply of limestone and clay within a mile of the factory for at least 50 to 60 years since the factory was started. The bulk og its production has been sold in the Bombay Presidency and Calcutta, even though the distances to these places are large. The markets next in importance are the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. The Company is satisfied said Mr. Captain that the cement produced is equal in quality and appearance to the best imported cement and added that recently the Calcutta Port Commissioners purchased five thousand tons for the construction of the King George's Dock and the engineer stated that it was as good as the cement previously used. The price realised for their cement in Bombay and Calcutta is between ten and fifteen rupees per ton less than the price of imported cement. This is due to the fact, explained Mr. Captain, that preference is given by the consumer to imported cement and also in a large measure to severe internal competition between Indian manufacturers themselves, but Mr. Captain believed that the prejudice against Indian cement was slowly dying out, because the quality of Indian cement was being appreciattd by the Indian consumer.

President:—Is not the present price of Indian cement entirely regulated by internal competition?

Witness:—Yes.

President:—So even if the importation of foreign cement is entirely prohibited it would not make any difference?

Witness:—It would not make any difference in the Works' price.

Proceeding Mr. Captain on behalf of the Company summed up the claim for protection "I have already said that the industry possesses natural advantages in respect of raw materials and supply of coal, There is ample labour available in India, both skilled and unskilled. There is already a fairly good demand in India for cement, but it is sure to be much larger within a few years. To-day most of the factories in India are working at only half their full capacity and several of the factories have had to shut down for months Unless the industry receives protection several of the factories will cease operating altogether and the companies will have to go into liquidation. The existing duty on imported cement amounts to Rs. 9 per ton. To protect the industry it is necessary that the import duty of at least 25 per on should be levied on all imported cement. Internal competition at present is so severe that the manufactures are compelled to sell practically at the cost price and in many cases well below the cost price The cost of production in many factories is high because the factories are not working at their full capacity owing to the impossibility under the present conditions of marketting their whole production. If protection is given the factories will work at full capacity, when labour becomes more efficient the cost of production will go down without protection. The production will not increase to any appreciable extent for years. The President said he did not share the optimism of the witness that within a short time the demand for consumption would increase. Mr. Captain replied that his information was that stronger buildings could be constructed with cement than with brick and mortar. Contractors and engineers had learnt the usefulness of Indian cement and therefore, if protection was granted in shape of increased import duty Indians would be compelled to use Indian cement in larger quantities and when the demand increased the supply would correspondingly grow. Witness added that cement was being used for irrigational purposes. Even apart from this the people are using cement for all building purposes. This was proved by the fact that while in 1920 India consumed 200,000 tons she consumed 340,000 tons last year If all railway sleepers were made of cement then the consumption would go up even higher.

Mr. Ginwala: On the one hand, you say that unless protection is given the cement industry may come to grief; on the other hand, you admit that even if protection is given the prices will not go up because of internal competition. I can't understand it. Will you explain?

Witness:—I say the prices will not go up immediately. It will take two or three years when the demand catches the supply.

Mr. Ginwala:—Do you think that by getting more extensive market in India under a protective wall and without any increase in price the industry will live?

Witness:—It seems to me that it will at present. If we capture the remaining market without higher price it will help us a lot. We must first sell our output.

Mr. Captain in the course of further examination stated that in three or four years the company expected the consumption to double. Export of cement from India was probable in the near future to Ceylon, Singapore, Java and East Africa provided freight was obtainable at reasonable rates The freight which the Company had to pay to Bombay was Rs. 10-8 a ton, whereas the freight from England to Bombay was only Rs. 12 per ton. The freight to Calcutta was Rs. 11 as against Rs. 12 a ton from England to Calcutta. The freight to Karachi was Rs. 28-4-0 as against Rs. 12 from England. The freight to Madras was over Rs. 30 per ton as against Rs. 12 from England. The manufacture of cement required the use of a very elaborate machinery and the capital outlay on the plant and machinery was 59 per cent of the total capital out lay. The witness will be further examined tomorrow.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF MR. CAPTAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 28.

Examination of Mr. Captain was resumed to-day. Questions put to witness to-day related mostly to the extent of protection required for the industry to compete with foreign manufacturers and eventually hold its own. The Company had claimed increase in import duty from Rs. 9 to Rs. 25 per ton. The Board enquired whether with this amount of protection the industry in a few years would be able to hold its own. Witness throughout contended that the protection claimed by the Company was not much, but it would at least help the industry by extending its markets in India and selling its present out-put and that in a few years they hoped the consumption would increase when it would be possible for the industry to maintain itself.

President:—You claim an increase in import duty by Rs. 16 per ton. Is that your own experience or is it the general claim by the industry?

Mr. Captain:—It is a general claim, after discussion with the principal manufacturers in India.

President:—Can you tell us how this particular figure was reached?

Witness:—This figure was more or less arbitrarily fixed. In fact we require more protection, because there is no reason why Indians should not be compelled to buy Indian cement, but considering the present prices we are prepared to sell cheap for some time in order to help in increasing the consumption of Indian cement.

President:—And you think that by this Rs. 25 per ton you would be able to extend your markets in places like Karachi and Madras and Rangoon.

Witness:—Quite so.

During further cross-examination it appeared that attempts were being made by the Tatas to start a cement manufacture at Shahabad near Hyderabad (Deccan.)

President:—Would it be possible for you in Madras and Rangoon to hold your own when protection is eventually removed?

Witness:—Just as manufacturers in Great Britain have got to sell their surplus quantity of cement so also Indian manufacturers have got to sell their surplus quantity and therefore, this surplus quantity could be disposed off in Madras and Rangoon at cheap rates and without even profits.

President:—These outlying markets are going to be a battle ground between Indian manufacturer and foreign manufacturer; because if there is no protective duty at all, that is when protection is eventually removed, you will be in a permanent disadvantage; because the freights between England and Indian ports are smaller than between your Works and the Indian ports. Do you think we can recommend a rate of protection calculated on a basis that would be sufficient to give you a chance in Burma, Karachi and Madras.

Witness:—I would urge you to consider the other parts of India and not the provinces of Madras, Burma, or Sind. As I said we hope to sell our surplus at these distant places cheaper than in rest of India.

Mr. Ginwala:—The Board is not limited by what you ask. If in the opinion of the Board it is necessary that more protection is necessary than is claimed then it is bound to make recommendation accordingly. Now the question is whether if we give more protection your industry will be alive, because there is the fear of consumption going down with the increase in price and you have admitted that there is prejudice against Indian cement in Ina. It is not enough for you to shew that you will sell below the cost price because you cannot go on like that for ever. I ask, why should the country pay more for an article when in the end there is no benefit even with protection.

Mr. Captain:—But I prophesy that in two or three years consumption would increase.

President:—We cannot make recommendations on prophecies (laughter.)

Mr. Ginwala is there any movement among the Indian cement manufacturers to eliminate the difficulties in the way of increasing consumption in India.

Mr. Captain:—There was only a talk some time ago. In my opinion the most sensible thing for them to do is to come to some arrangement as regards output and price. I am emphatically of the view that it will be in the interests of manufacturers themselves to keep the price as low as possible in order to encourage the larger consumption of cement.

Prof. Kale asked how without appreciably reducing the Works cost any measure of protection would permanently help the Company. Witness replied that they expected to reduce the Works' cost in a few years when Indian labour would become more efficient. This closed the examination of Mr. Captain. The Board adjourned till Tuesday when representatives of the Hooghly Ink Company will be examined on protection necessary for printing ink.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A PIR.

DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE: 63 INJURIES.

BAIL REFUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, June 29.

To-day afternoon opened the Magisterial enquiry at the Palli Hill Court, Bandra, before Mr. Modak, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, into the complaint lodged by one Abdool Karim Azimulla, a 'Sari' merchant of Kurla, charging the following four Hindus with murder and abetment of murder:—(1) Govindrao Gore, a Brahmin, (2) Mahadev, (3) Luxooman and (4) the Brahmin temple "Poojari."

Mr. Haji, Bar-at-Law with Mr. Paul A. Pereira, B.A., LL.B., appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. S. R. Oka, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. Peter DeSouza, District Pleader, defended the accused.

One of the accused, it was alleged, had absconded, but the defence said that this was not true and that the absentee had left for upcountry on business and was soon expected to return. Then arose the question whether the case could be proceeded with in the absence of one of the accused. Mr. DeSouza contending that if the case had to be proceeded without the presence of the absent accused person the case against him must be dropped. It was eventually decided to have the complainant examined and the doctor's evidence taken.

COMPLAINANT'S STATEMENT.

Complainant in the course of his complaint had stated:—I know Maulana Fakir at Kurla. I used to see him for the last four years. He was respected by the Mahomedans of Kurla. He was regarded by most of them as a Pir and murshed. He was a pious and religious man. He had many friends and disciples. He was treated by them to meals and smoke. He sometimes slept in the Kasatwada Dharamsalla and sometimes at the places of his friends and followers, and sometimes in the mosque. He was aged about 55 years. His one leg and arm were paralysed. He was well-known as a religous "masi" or fakir both to the Mahomedans and the Hindus of Kurla. He was also known to the Police as a fakir. He associated with religious and pious men. He spoke English, Arabic, Persian and Urdu languages. I know all the accused. Accused No. 1, I am informed, is a contractor of the P. W. D. He resides at Old Kurla. Accused No 2 and 3 are the servants of the accused No. 1. I do not know the name of the accused No. 4. I can identify him. He is the temple keeper.

On Thursday, the 12th June, 1924, at about 9-30 and 10 p.m. I received information that Maulana Fakir was murdered by Brahmins, near the Old Kurla Dharamsala. I then went towards the Dharamsala. On my way I saw the accused No. 1 with a heavy stick which had a metal knob. At the junction of Agra Road, I saw a crowd. I saw the Maulana Fakir. He was tied up by neck and legs to a steam roller which was standing near a water tap. Maulana Fakir was dead. He had several injuries on his person and face and head. He had bled profusely as there was a pool of blood underneath the steam roller. The front roller was also covered with blood. I saw all the three accused, i.e., accused No. 2, 3, 4 near the steam roller. They had sticks and they were with a large number of Hindus who had collected then. Respectable Mahomedans of Kurla requested the Fojdar to arrest the accused who were identified by the witnesses as the assailants of the deceased Maulana Fakir. The Muslim leaders further requested him to hold an inquest in their presence. The Fojdar did not take any notice of what they said. The Mahomedan witnesses, who had seen how the accused, belabouring the Maulana to death, volunteered to the Police to take their evidence in the matter, but the Police Fojdar declined to do so. The accused still being at large and the Police Fojdar being prejudiced against the Mahomedans the Muslims of Kurla have submitted a humble petition to the Collector of the District and to the Municipality and also to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for justice and lawful trial of the accused who have murdered Maulana Fakir in cold blood. I am informed that with the help of the Fojdar the accused have been fabricating false evidence for their defence. I am also informed that the Fojdar has not submitted his report of the investigation as yet though a week has passed. I am also informed that the accused No. 2 has absconded from Kurla.

In his examination in chief the complainants adhered to the allegations he had made giving further particulars also in full detail.

Mr. DeSouza said he would reserve cross-examination.

DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

The Medical Officer of Kurla, Dr. Chipkar, who had made the post mortem, was the next witness. He said he was a Mahratta and had been the Medical Officer at Kurla for 3 years. A dead body was sent to the mortuary on the 13th June at 2 a.m. The mortuary was about a mile from his dispensary. The body was described by the Police Sub-Inspector Mr. Shinde as that of a Punjabi Pathan. Witness said he had not seen the deceased before he had examined the body. He did not see the body at 2 a.m. but he say it at 2-30 p.m. In the mortuary, it was in charge of P. C. 861 Shivram Pandurang. The body had remained in his charge till 2-30 p.m. Witness had received intimation that a photo of the body was taken. The police had told him that the body was to be photographed and that he had to perform the post mortem after that he had not seen the photograph. He had examined the body in the presence of a Mahomedan as the Mahomedans protested against the post-mortem being made. Witness considered it good for the Mahomedan to be present as he would induce the protesting Mahomedans to be quiet. This Mahomedan's name was Haji Abdool Satar. As a result of his examination witness said he had recorded 63 injuries on the person of the deased and described them at length in technical terms. In witness' opinion death was due to shock consequent upon multiple injuries.

Cross-examination reserved. Mr. DeSouza then moved the Court to bail the accused out, as there was nothing against them except the complainant's allegations to justify their detention.

Mr. Haji strongly opposed the application, and His Worship said he would consider the question of bail on Monday.

The case was then postponed till Monday (3 p.m.).

JODHPUR-BIKANER RAILWAY.

A correspondent writes:—Mr. G. B. Warran, Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, has now made arrangements to accept the through traffic via Kuchaman Road. He has appointed Major Gordon, Deputy Manager, to supervise the arrangement. He is doing his best to clear the goods traffic in as short time as possible and thus save the tonnage. On account of this there will be much increase in the revenue of the Railway and the public too, will save a lot as they will not be obliged to send their goods to Karachi by a longer route. This arrangement will also enable the Railway to recoup whatever loss it suffered during the past years.

See that your Ayah gives baby

Allenburys

The 'Allenburys' Foods for Infants are invaluable in the prevention of infantile diarrhœa and cholera. They are entirely free from harmful germs, and are quickly and simply prepared by the addition of boiling water.

MILK FOOD No. 1 Birth to 3 months

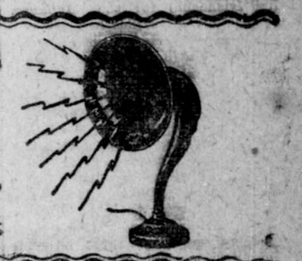
MILK FOOD No. 2 3 to 6 months

MALTED FOOD No. 3 6 months and onwards

Of all Chemists, Stores, etc.

For further particulars and descriptive booklet apply

Allen & Hanburys Ltd. Special Representative for India: Block E, Clive Buildings, Calcutta.



BROADCASTING has now arrived

Complete Marconiphone sets from Rs. 60 upwards.

demonstration at our show rooms daily.

Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.,

(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office for India:

44, Hornby Road - - - BOMBAY.

Calcutta, Delhi, Karachi, Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon and Simla

EXTENSION OF VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

BURMA ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 28.

The Vernacular Education Enquiry Committee have concluded their sittings and signed their report. It will shortly be in the hands of the Government.

The Associated Press of India understands that the report is unanimous on all the main points and that the recommendations of the Committee on which unanimity has been reached are to extend the vernacular education without disturbing the existing arrangements, to improve the quality of the education given, to encourage studies in higher Burmese and to provide a better career for students with a vernacular education than that obtaining at present.

In order to extend the vernacular education the Committee have recommended opening annually for five consecutive years 240 new Primary Schools the expenses of which are to be borne by the Government during the period. After the fifth year, contributions for the maintenance of the schools are to be equally divided between the Government and local bodies. To extend vernacular education further, the Committee have also recommended the introduction of compulsory primary education in selected areas.

With a view to coping with the demand for a larger number of efficient and better trained teachers which the extension of vernacular education will necessitate the Committee have recommended an enhanced scale of pay for teachers and provision for the better training of teachers by opening more elementary training classes and normal schools.

To provide for better chances in life to the students with vernacular education it has been recommended by the Committee that a pass in the vernacular Seventh or Tenth standard, and a subsequent pass in an English paper of the corresponding vernacular standard should qualify a boy for the Anglo-Vernacular Certificate and privileges attached to it. Furthermore, to provide careers for the boys who qualify only in the vernacular, opening of vocational schools has been recommended.

With the object of bringing the vernacular standard to a higher level a revised vernacular curriculum of studies has been recommended. This is expected to enrich the Burmese literature and to facilitate the spread of vocational education.

The Committee have recommended the encouragement of translating various technical, scientific and useful books by grants of subsidies to private agencies, and the starting of a Translation Bureau by the Government if the method of granting of subsidies to private agencies is not found to progress satisfactorily.

The additional cost for the extension of the vernacular education, apart from compulsory education in selected areas, is estimated by the Committee at a little over Rs. 17½ lakhs at the start and a little over 33 lakhs in future. The Committee have recommended to the Legislative Council to introduce compulsory education in selected areas.

MALARIA AND OTHER FEVERS

Are promptly relieved by Phenalgin. Headache ceases, muscular pain is removed and a gentle perspiration produced which quickly leads to a steady decline of the fever

PHENALGIN

Produces a feeling of tranquility, restlessness ceases and instead of sleepless nights, calm refreshing slumber ensues.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 x 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

Sole Agents:—

E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd.

Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ALIGARH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some two years back the then students of the C. P. and Berar reading in the Muslim University, Aligarh, with a view to organize them into a body and to create a friendly spirit amongst themselves, formed an Association, having obtained charter from the Academic head of the institution. The other beneficent object before its far-sighted founders were to give all sorts of facility and assistance to those who intend to join this University from these provinces and to remove any other inconvenience or misunderstanding which a fresher is likely to feel when he enters into the fold of this institution.

It is now a matter of great pleasure that this Association is satisfactorily working since that time and has tenaciously kept in view all the objects of its founders.

The University closes on the 1st of July for the long vacations and the new session begins on the 1st of October, 1924.

The undersigned therefore through the valuable columns of your esteemed paper wishes to draw the attention of all such students coming from these provinces to join the Aligarh Muslim University, that he will be glad to respond to any query and will be ready to render any possible help to them if desired.

For further particulars the undersigned requests that the correspondence should be sent to his following home address.—Yours, etc.,

MOHAMMED ASGHAR,
Hony. Secretary,
C. P. and Berar Association,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

Home address:—
Sanwara Road,
Burhanpur, C. P.,
G. I. P. R.

Aligarh, June 24.

INDIGENOUS MEDICAL SYSTEMS.

A DOCTOR'S CONFESSION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Anent your leader re. "The Indigenous Systems" in the issue of "The Chronicle" of the 21st instant and the inaugural address of Dr. Vaidya of the National Medical College, allow me to express a few words regarding the much maligned Ayurvedic System. And as I am about to relate what happened to me personally it will, I hope, have some value as first-hand experience and will tend to set thinking, if not convince, some of my medical brethren who are prejudiced against this ancient, time-honoured, and to a certain extent scientific systems, and which for want of State support has languished all these years; but owing to its inherent merits has not been extinguished altogether.

Some years ago, I began to suffer from a well-nigh incurable disease. Being a medical man, my first thought was to undergo treatment at the hands of my own medical brethren and for this purpose I called in the assistance of the best medical practitioners in Bombay, both officials and private—men who were on the top of their profession—and allowed myself to be treated by them on the Western lines by medications, injections, anti-vaccines, and all else that our western medical science could suggest. But, to my regret, I must confess, not the slightest change took place in my condition, for nearly three years, though every direction regarding diet etc. that my medical advisers prescribed was scrupulously followed. I was reduced in weight from 160lbs. to 80lbs. At last losing all hopes and heart, and feeling that death was staring me in face, in sheer desperation, I placed myself in the hands of a Vaidya, well up in his profession. And to my surprise and gratification of myself and my friends, within a fortnight I was enabled to leave my bed, which I had not done for nearly a year and was out of the very jaws of death. Within six to eight months, slowly my weight mounted up to 120lbs. from 80, to which I had dropped during my western treatment. This is the confession of a medical man of longstanding, who was brought up and taught under the aegis of the Western medical science—and not an ignorant layman.

Sir, I do not belittle the Western medical science. It has its good points, and very good points too, and has conferred great benefits on humanity. But, to maintain that it is the only perfect system and all others are mere quackery is giving vent to ignorance. The very eminence in the profession of the medical men who treated me lends strong presumption to the fact that there was little likelihood of a mistake in diagnosis and hence treatment. But, the circumstances that the Western system failed and Ayurvedic, which is called imperial or quackery, succeeded shows that there is something to recommend the latter. Under these circumstances, I request my brethren of the medical profession to pause and think before they condemn wholesale the Ayurvedic system. I admit that there is much room for improvement in it, and there may be some ignorant men in that line who have brought it into disrepute. But, that does not fully justify its condemnation alround. And on the other hand it behoves us, who are the children of the soil, to put forth efforts to encourage and improve this and the Unani systems, and to weed out what is bad, and bring forth what is good in them, thus rendering both useful to those who wish to resort to them, especially the masses who cannot afford the luxury of the expensive western system.—Yours, etc.,

ALUMNUS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In an appeal made by Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha in the columns of your paper of the 25th instant, there are certain statements which are not correct.

In paragraph 4 under 'points in issue' it is stated that the Board of Directors adopted after a mature consideration the resolution which was before the Extraordinary meeting of the Company on Saturday last. The circular sent to all the shareholders along with the notice of the said meeting says very clearly in the penultimate paragraph that the Board has decided to place the entire resolution before the shareholders for consideration without expressing any opinion as to the merits of the question how the fully paid shares are to be dealt with.

The facts which preceded the Board's said attitude are as follows: The committee appointed by the shareholders at the last general meeting used to meet at the office of the Company and investigate the affairs of the Company for some days. At the request of the Committee that a Director should remain present at their meetings, I was asked to attend. With the exception of two or three meetings of the Committee I attended. In the course of the sittings of the Committee the question of the removal of liability was discussed and while some of the members insisted on giving 2½ shares to the holder of each fully paid share, some decided to give him one share and Rs. 7½ or 10 in lieu of the excess of Rs. 45/- paid by them for the fully paid share. In this matter I have always voted with the partly paid shareholders and in favour of removing liability. But as on former occasions the partly paid shareholders could not bring the requisite majority to vote I explained to the members of the Committee that in this matter we should try and put forward an unanimous resolution so that there may be no trouble even in Court. I also explained to them that if any resolution was brought on to which the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Walchand Hirachand and Mr. Kilachand Devchand did not agree, we shall have difficulty in securing the requisite majority (i.e. three times their votes) and even if we could secure such majority they would oppose in Court when the Company brings the matter before the Court for confirmation of the resolution which the Company was bound to do under the Law. In company of Seth Revashanker I interviewed Mr. Kilachand Devchand and he told us that he would act as the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas would ask him. I also interviewed the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai once and Mr. Walchand on several occasions. They did not agree either to take 2½ shares or 2 shares and ten rupees in lieu of the one fully paid share. I told them that their original demand for the return of Rs. 45 was not just in my opinion. In these discussions they suggested that instead of the full amount of Rs. 45 the fully paid shareholder be paid such amount as would represent its intrinsic value today i. e. after deducting proportionately therefrom the losses upto date. To me this proposal seemed to be very fair. An interview of Mr. Walchand with the Committee was arranged. I was not present on the occasion but I am told that the interview ended in nothing except that between Mr. Walchand and some of the members of the Committee angry words passed and the meeting broke up. The next day an interview of the members of the Committee was arranged with the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas. I was present. Mr. Lalubhai explained the situation in a very respectable and dignified way and as a result suggested that holder of the fully paid share should be given 1 share and Rs. 22½ or Rs. 24 or 27 in accordance with the intrinsic worth to be settled by any independent expert. The Committee would not listen but insisted on the proposal of one share and ten rupees. While I was trying to explain them the situation and the necessity of arriving at an unanimous resolution one of the members of the Committee taunted me by asking me how many fully paid shares I possessed. This meeting also ended without any result. Similarly the interview of some members of the Committee with Chhotalal Kilachand and some fully paid shareholders ended in nothing.

Then on the day on which the adjourned general meeting was held I heard that it was arranged between the members of the Committee and Seth Narottam Morarji that he should put forward the present Resolution before the Board meeting for submission to an extraordinary general meeting. Accordingly the Resolution was brought before the Board and the Board called an extraordinary meeting to consider the same. Thus some of the members of the Committee were very keen on the said Resolution and I was led to believe that they were sanguine of getting the required majority to pass the said resolution. After all that had happened I do not see how Mr. Bharucha and others can now say that it was for the Board of Directors to see that the said resolution was passed without any hitch.

Even after the last ordinary general meeting, I tried my best to explain to some of the members of the Committee that it would not make any appreciable difference to the Company if the fully paid shareholder was repaid Rs. 22½ or Rs. 24/- as the case may be instead of one share and Rs. 10. But they did not show any inclination to change their proposal and remarked the fact that the fully paid shareholder prefers the payment of cash instead of one additional share in the company shows that those shareholders and specially amongst them Messrs. Lalubhai, Walchand and Kilachand who have been directors of this company from its start (the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai and Mr. Kilachand are not at present on the Directorate) have no confidence in the future of the company. The remark is undoubtedly appropriate, but the holders of the partly paid shares desire to remove their liability and the members of the Committee ought therefore to have seen that it was no use sticking in these matters. Thereafter the question of putting the said resolution before the Board and calling the extraordinary meeting was pressed by some members of the Committee on the chairman and he put it before the Board and the meeting of Saturday last was called.

Under these circumstances the question of my friend Mr. Bharucha viz. whether the directors have exerted and to what extent they have succeeded in securing proxies to pass the resolution does not arise. As a matter of fact from the attitude of the members of the Committee who insisted upon this resolution being brought before the Extraordinary meeting the directors understood that they were quite sanguine of their success. While I expressed my anxiety for the requisite majority before one of them, he told me that the required number of proxies would come (to use his own phrase "they were in his pocket").

I entirely agree with my friend Mr. Bharucha that the Shareholders need not be panicky nor need they be provoking and they should not lose their patience.

I have taken an eminent Counsel's opinion who says that the proposal of paying Rs. 22½ or Rs. 24/- to the fully paid shareholders in lieu of that portion of his share which represents Rs. 45/- is just and equitable and should be preferred. I will explain the reasons later on. I personally think that such a resolution is passed by the requisite majority, the Court would not hesitate to confirm it.

If the present resolution fails for want of requisite majority I intend to bring on a resolution on the lines above stated and I earnestly appeal to my brother shareholders join me in getting such a resolution passed.—Yours, etc.,

HIRALAL D. NANAVATI.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Everything seems yellow to a jaundiced eye. In the same way Mr. Shivam finds everybody greedy and thinks himself to be right and considers himself to be above everything whenever he criticises others. Mr. Shivam charges others of lacking knowledge of the existence of Higher Power. He does not want to step into the shoes of others whom he wants to criticise. From this it is possible that Mr. Shivam may be quite ignorant of the hardships endured by others. Mr. Shivam talks of contentment. It is rather difficult for one staying in city like Bombay to contract this doctrine. Suppose, for instance, Mr. Shivam gets an increase in his salary from his employers, don't think Mr. Shivam will refuse the same on the plea of contentment. So the sayin goes "Practice what you preach."—Yours etc.,

G. TULSIDAS.

FRATERNAL HELP TO THE KHALIFA.

THANKS TO H. E. H. THE NIZAM.

Mr. Syed Rajan Gilani, M.L.A. (Punjab) writes:—

Hearty thanks from the Punjab Muslims to His Exalted Highness, the Nazim (may he live long! Amen!)

The most pleasing news of the offer of monthly sustenance allowance of £ 300 sterling to His Majesty the late Khalifa has prompted me to write the following lines as a token of humble thanks-giving to the great Nizam, who has saved the name of Islam by offering this humble assistance on behalf of Indian Mussalmans to the Khalifa turned out by his own co-religionists, his brothers and by his own subjects and thrown on to the foreigners—non-Muslims and enemies of Islam as a prey for their hungry hawks.

I hope now, the ungrateful Turks will admit that out of the whole Muslim world the Indian Mussalmans are the only foremost members of the great nation to offer their assistance when they are doomed. The Turks could not feed the late Khalifa even and he had to be left on the mercy of other non-Muslim nations. The time has proved that after all the great Muslims of India have filled up the gap and maintained the dying name of the Turks.

I again offer to His Exalted Highness my most humble thanks that he has saved us from being further attacked by the non-Muslims of the world and thus has earned ever-lasting gratitudes of the whole Muslim nation.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was surprised to read in your issue of 21st June, a letter from Dr. Velkar, asking the Bombay School's Committee to disregard the resolution of the Corporation in respect of the appintment of a new Secretary to the Committee. An experienced corporator like Dr. Velkar ought to have known that the Schools' Committee has now no option in the matter, but is bound to give effect to the wishes of the Corporation as constitutionally expressed in the resolution. Dr. Velkar is right in thinking that it would have been better if the matter had been first discussed in the Schools' Committee, but the Secretary referred the question direct to the Corporation. The only right thing now for the Schools' Committee to do, is to invite applications for the Secretary's post as early as possible and recommend a suitable candidate to the Corporation for appointment. Dr. Velkar has extolled Mr. Padhye's services and qualifications to the skies, but is he aware that owing to Mr. Padhye's extravagant methods of administration the average cost of education per pupil has increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 60 within a period of only ten years of his regime, and that the spread and progress of education has been considerably hampered? Dr. Velkar will also admit, that Mr. Padhye cannot be expected at his age to undergo the stress and strain of executive work which will consist in future, not merely of the administration of the existing schools, but the starting of new schools on a large scale as soon as the compulsory education scheme is taken in hand. To discharge this new great responsibility which the Corporation wishes to undertake, is required a highly energetic educationist, full of vigour and enthusiasm for his work, with considerable and varied experience and a fresh outlook. Yours, etc.,

"EDUCATIONIST."

June 27.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Railway passengers who have an occasion to travel from one railway line to the other generally find that each railways so arrange their timings at Junctions that the through-passengers can travel without delay and inconvenience. I notice that such an arrangement is not observed on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Rys. which meet at Dadar. If these two railways neglect to do so, is there no public body or Department which can persuade them in the matter? Below is a true account of the experiences of my recent travels between Beawar and Dhond. It will be seen that both these railways pay no attention whatever to the convenience of interchanging passengers, who are subjected to unnecessary expense, delay and inconvenience, which the companies with a little forethought and discretion can avoid.

Starting by the Metre-gauge mail from Beawar for Dhond, I joined the Up Gujarat Mail at Ahmedabad. As this mail does not halt at the Dadar junction, I had to alight at Grant Road and from there had to proceed to Byculla station with the object of catching the Down Madras Fast Passenger leaving at 9-8 a.m. But the Gujarat mail was that day, as I afterwards came to know that it frequently is, late by more than half an hour and so to my great disappointment I could not carry out my plan notwithstanding my having undergone the extra expense of garry hire for going from Grant Road to Byculla. I had then no alternative but to go by the slow passenger train leaving Byculla at 9-56 a.m. and reach my destination late by more than 3 hours. The return journey was equally harassing. Having boarded from Dhond at 2-34 p.m. I arrived at the G. I. P. Ry. Dadar station the same evening at 9-10 by the Up Madras Fast Passenger. A few minutes later I saw the Down Gujarat Mail passing by the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Dadar station. Had it been stopping at Dadar I could have reached Beawar the next night. As it was I had to travel by the Kathiawar Express which leaves Dadar at 10-2 p.m. The result was that I was detained for full 4 hours at Ahmedabad and reached Beawar on the 3rd day morning, although I had to pay the same fare as the mail for travelling on the whole of the B. B. and C. I. Ry.

Our postal communication also suffers delay under the present arrangement. Letters from Poona are generally delivered to us here in the morning of the 3rd day, while ours to Poona are delivered there in the morning of the 4th day. Inquiries show that the Up Gujarat Mail passes Dadar at about 8-15 a.m. and only 13 minutes before her the Down G. I. P. Poona Express carrying mails starts from Dadar. Cannot both the Companies adjust this trivial difference in time and save delay to mails and interchanging passengers? The Postal Department seem more concerned in the matter and it is hoped that the Postmaster-General, Bombay, will give to it his kind consideration.—Yours etc.,

CHANDULAL P. SHROFF.

Beawar, 24-6-1924.

OUR ANNUAL SALE

COMMENCED TO-DAY

NOTE THE EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS OFFERED IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

NIGHTWEAR

	From Rs.
Cotton Sleeping Suits	6-8
Taffeta " "	14-8
Silk " "	14-8

UNDERWEAR

	From Rs.
Two Steeple Vests 3 for	5-12
in Orange & Blue Two Steeple Trunk Drawers to match 3 for	5-12
White Merino Vests EACH	3-8
Pure Wool Vests EACH	5-8
Pure Wool Pants EACH	5-8

HEADWEAR

	From Rs.
Soft Felt Hats	3-8
Rough Felt Hats	5-0
Velour Hats	12-8
Ladies Velour Hats	15-0
Tweed Alpine Hats	3-12
Tweed Caps	1-12
Cork Helmets	7-8

SHIRTWEAR

White Longcloth Shirts	2-0
Fancy Matte Neglige Shirts	4-8
Fancy Zephyr Shirts	5-8
Plain Silkette Lawn Shirts	7-8
Art Silk Shirts	10-8

NECKWEAR

Fancy Silk Wide End Ties	1-12
Plain Coloured Knitted Ties	1-0
Fancy Silk Batswing Ties	0-12
Fancy Wing Ties	1-0

FOOTWEAR

Tennis Boots PER PAIR	10-8
Tennis Shoes	9-8
Lace Boots "	17-8
Lace Shoes "	15-8
Tweed Slippers "	2-12

LADIES' SILK JUMPERS FROM Rs.8/8 to Rs.35/- | LADIES' SILK COSTUMES FROM Rs.65/-

LADIES' SPUN SILK STOCKINGS IN VARIOUS COLOURS PER PAIR RS. 5/8

Gents Plain Cashmere Socks PER PAIR	Rs. 1-12
Pure Silk Socks FROM	Rs. 10-8
White Soft Collars PER DOZ	Rs. 3-8
Leather Belts FROM	Rs. 1-8
Ladies' Umbrellas	Rs. 10-8
Fancy Knitted Waistcoats EACH	Rs. 7/8
White Pique Soft Collars PER DOZEN	Rs. 5/8
White Marcella Soft Collars PER DOZEN	Rs. 6/8
Cotton Braces From	Rs. 1/8
Silk Braces "	4/8
Gents Fancy Lisle Thread Socks. From	Rs. 1/12 per pair
White Sweaters From	Rs. 7/8 EACH
Blue Zephyr Soft Collars PER DOZ.	Rs. 3/-
Tan Leather Gloves Per Pair.	Rs. 2/4
Putty Doe Gloves.	Rs. 1/8

DOORS OPEN 9-30

DO NOT MISS THIS GREAT OPPORTUNITY; PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

ASQUITH & LORD LTD. ESTD 1870 HOSIERS BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The only interesting feature of another quiet week, in so far as home productions are concerned, has been the continued enquiry for Grey Mull and Finished Dhooties. This has not, however, been on a very large scale, although business to the extent of about 1,500 bales is reported on speculative account. Japanese Grey Shirtings have again commanded a fair amount of attention and we hear that some fairly large quantities are pending, at prices which are now close enough to hold out the probability of business.

Grey Shirtings.—There has been a small enquiry for replacements, but at prices which are usually 1s. to 1s. 9d. below what Lancashire requires. Further sales of "ready goods" have been effected and deliveries have shown a slight improvement. Stocks are reported as being extremely low.

Grey Dhooties.—The enquiry for these centres on the August-September and October-December positions with dealers offering about 3d. per pair below Manchester for a fairly good Grey Mull quality, made from new crop cotton. Values remain steady at last week's rates.

Whites.—There is not, unfortunately, any improvement to report with regard to this section, which remains lifeless.

Miscellaneous.—A number of various fancy styles continue to attract attention, but there is nothing of interest to record. Values are unchanged.

Yarns.—It was hoped that with the advent of the monsoon, a considerable improvement would be noticeable in this section, but, unfortunately, demand has not yet materialized and deliveries are very poor, whilst prices are inclined to weaken.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Bannermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb., Rs. 1-9-0.

Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-10-0.

T. Red Yarn Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-7-6 to Rs. 2-3-6.

Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½-38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 10-13 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 14-14 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38¼ 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 15-15 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10¼ lbs. Rs. 8-2 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10¼ lbs. Rs. 18-14 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10¼ lbs. Rs. 19-6 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 8-11 per piece.

White Shirtings 40,000 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 28 per piece.

White Shirtings 98 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 23 per piece.

White Shirtings 99 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 24 per piece.

White Shirtings Raja 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 11-4 per piece.

The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

The improvement which was noticeable in our local market towards the close of last week has been well maintained. A fair demand has been experienced and clearances have been satisfactory. Values remain very steady and quotations are unchanged.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10s Rs. 4-12 to Rs. 5.
Mule 12½s Rs. 4-15 to Rs. 5-3.
Mule 14s Rs. 5-2 to Rs. 5-6.
Mule 16½s Rs. 5-5 to Rs. 5-9.
Mule 20½s Rs. 5-11 to Rs. 5-15.
Mule 22s Rs. 5-15 to Rs. 6-3.

COAL.

The market has ruled very quiet during the week, with practically no demand. Raisings were not so good, the heavy rains having affected the attendance of miners. Wagons were in better supply.

The following are the current quotations:—

Desherghur Rs. 11 to Rs. 11-8.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 10.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria Rs. 6 to Rs. 7.
10 Seam Jherria Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6.
Raneegunge Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 8.

GUNNY MARKET.

CALCUTTA, June 24.

The following is Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s weekly Gunny Market report:—

Heavy Goods—Have ruled firm. The demand has been chiefly centred in B. Twills for near and in Australian Cornsacks for the season and a moderate trade resulted at advancing rates. In other directions trade has been restricted to goods of a miscellaneous character.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitate bags (25 ozs.) for July at Rs. 37-8-0 to Rs. 36-12-0, for October at Rs. 36-10-0 to Rs. 36-6-0, for January at Rs. 35-10-0. B. Twills for June at Rs. 53-12-0 to Rs. 54-0-0, for July at Rs. 51-12-0 to Rs. 52-0-0; Liverpool Twills for early August at Rs. 59-8-0; Liverpool Twills (41½ by 24 hd.) for July at Rs. 61-8-0 basis; for October at Rs. 58-0-0 basis; Twill Ore Pockets 28 ozs. for October at Rs. 41-8-0; Cuban Sugar bags for July-September at Rs. 68-8-0 to Rs. 69-0-0, for October-December at Rs. 66-0-0 to Rs. 67-8-0, for November-December at Rs. 66-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar bags (6 by 8) 2¼ lbs. for October at Rs. 57-8-0; Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for October at Rs. 110-0-0, for November-December at Rs. 110-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for June at Rs. 53-12-0 to Rs. 54-0-0, for July at Rs. 51-12-0 to Rs. 52-8-0, for July-September at Rs. 50-12-0, for August at Rs. 50-8-0; Liverpool Twills for July-September at Rs. 59-8-0, for early August at Rs. 59-8-0; Woolpacks (10 lbs.) for July-August at Rs. 2-11-6, for August at Rs. 2-11-0; Woolpacks (11½ lbs.) for August at Rs. 3-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July at Rs. 53-0-0 to Rs. 53-12-0, for July-August at Rs. 52-12-0, for July-September at Rs. 51-12-0 to Rs. 54-0-0, for August-September at Rs. 51-12-0 to Rs. 53-0-0, for August-October at Rs. 52-0-0, for September at Rs. 53-0-0, for September-November at Rs. 52-0-0, for October at Rs. 52-0-0 to Rs. 53-0-0, for October-December at Rs. 52-0-0, for November at Rs. 51-8-0; A. Twills (48in.) for November at Rs. 59-0-0 basis; Woolpacks for June and early July at Rs. 3-4-0, for July at Rs. 3-3-0, for August at Rs. 3-0-0; Woolpacks (12 lbs.) for July at Rs. 3-3-0 basis.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. bags for July at Rs. 39-8-0 to Rs. 39-12-0, for January-March at Rs. 37-4-0; Hy. C.'s for June at Rs. 49-0-0, for July-September at Rs. 49-0-0, for September at Rs. 48-12-0, for October-December at Rs. 48-8-0, for October-March at Rs. 48-0-0 to Rs. 48-4-0; A. Twills for November-January at Rs. 57-12-0, for December-January at Rs. 58-0-0.

For the Up-country Markets and Bombay.—D. W. Flour bags for July-August and July-September at Rs. 58-4-0; B. Twills for Ready and June at Rs. 53-12-0 to Rs. 54-0-0, for July at Rs. 51-12-0 to Rs. 52-0-0, for July-September at Rs. 50-12-0, for August at Rs. 50-8-0 to Rs. 51-0-0, for October-December at Rs. 48-8-0 to Rs. 49-0-0.

Hessians.—A steady tone has prevailed in this market though values have been inclined to fluctuate within very narrow limits. A small business has been done by Shippers for near at hand deliveries. Speculators have shown practically no interest in the forward deliveries.

9 porters for Ready and June at Rs. 15-5-0 to Rs. 15-1-0 to Rs. 15-4-0 to Rs. 15-2-0 to Rs. 15-5-0, for July-September at Rs. 15-6-0 to Rs. 15-1-0 to Rs. 15-4-0 to Rs. 15-5-0, for October-December at Rs. 15-4-0 to Rs. 14-14-0 to Rs. 15-2-0, for January-March at Rs. 15-0-0.

40 in.—9 ozs. for June at Rs. 16-4-0 to Rs. 16-8-0, for early July at Rs. 17-0-0.

Hessian bags 54 by 27 hd. ex 40 in.—8 ozs. for July-October at Rs. 33-0-0.

Hessian bags 56 by 28 hd. ex 40 in.—8 ozs. for July at Rs. 35-0-0, for July-September at Rs. 35-6-0, for July-October at Rs. 35-0-0, for August-September at Rs. 35-0-0.

11 porters for Ready and June at Rs. 20-8-0 to Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 20-6-0 to Rs. 20-7-0, for July-September at Rs. 20-8-0 to Rs. 20-2-0 to Rs. 20-6-0, for August-September at Rs. 20-2-0, for October at Rs. 20-0-0, for October-December at Rs. 19-12-0 to Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 19-12-0, for January-March at Rs. 19-4-0.

MALARIA

Among the diseases that commonly afflict those who reside in freely watered or swampy districts, or in regions newly opened to agriculture, none are so general as

MALARIAL

Intermittent and Remittent Fevers

induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action, nothing better can be recommended than

The World-wide Celebrated

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILA

The most popular and successful medicine in use for

Purifying the Blood and Humors

It is a reliable and effective remedy for Rheumatism and is confidently prescribed with ever satisfying effect for those who suffer from a disordered condition of the blood marked by Boils, Eruptions, Ulcers or running Sores, Abscesses, Ringworm, Herpes and similar manifestations.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Also by Messrs. B. K. PAUL & Co., M. R. PAUL & Co., 1-3, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta. KEMP & Co., Bombay. DEY BROS. 32, Mogul Street, Rangoon.

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.,

HEAD OFFICE:—
I, LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE Co., of about its age.

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

Mr. George King, F. F. A., F.I.A. (London)—one of the greatest living Actuaries of London—in congratulating the Policy-holders and Shareholders of the Company on the result of the last Valuation says:—

"The very Satisfactory position which the Valuation discloses,"

WANTED AGENTS on Commission and allowance on guaranteed business

For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to:

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD.

Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, Bombay.

Pt, CHAUDHURI Secretary, Head Office CALCUTTA.

WHEN YOUR CHILD IS FEVERISH

Baby's Own Tablets

ARE HIS FIRST NEED

Simple fever may be the beginning of more serious trouble; therefore prompt measures are essential. Keep the child quiet in bed. Feed lightly, and give plenty of boiled or filtered water to drink. Administer Baby's Own Tablets according to the directions. The Tablets act on fever as a direct anti-febrile specific. They reduce the inflammation which causes the fever and calm the circulatory disturbance.

Mrs. M. D. Matheson, of 42 Dufresne St., Montreal, states: "My little boy, five years old, was threatened with fever. I gave him Baby's Own Tablets at night and in the morning he was better. I always use Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones."

Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed absolutely safe and harmless, even to the youngest child, and are a remedy for infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, croup, teething troubles and worms. Of dealers, at 14 as. per vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

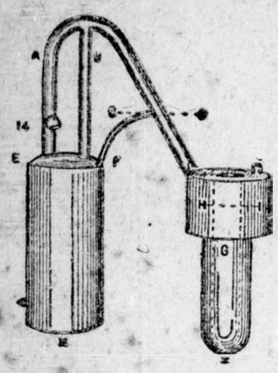
Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

(3)

Digitized with Archive Seva
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

ICE.

Pure Ice without Ether or Ammonia, made at home simply with Fire.



FIRST COST IS THE ONLY COST.

APPLY FOR FREE LIST TO

ALEX. BRAULT.

(Established at Calcutta since 1886)
7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
SOLE AGENT FOR THE EAST FOR MANY NOVELTIES.

TITO-LANDI LAMPS

OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923.

FLAMME BLEUE

PETROL AND KEROSINE STOVES. OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923

PREMIUM BONDS.

BOOKLET Posted free on Application.

ENTER! ENTER!

THE KINGDOM OF HEALTH

(Regd.) **"AMRITDHARA"** (Regd.)

Shows you the way to Health, joy and long life and helps you to make the miserable world an Eden of bliss. It is the **Surest Cure** for almost all diseases. It is the most **Harmless** of all known medicines. It is the cheapest of all known cures. Millions have tried it, thousands have written in its praise.

NONE HAS BEEN DISAPPOINTED!

If you are Disappointed with life, **feebled** by disease—Chronic or Acute, if you are in need of an emergency domestic physic **AMRITDHARA** is for you the cheapest, handiest and Surest Cure.

It miraculously cures all ACHES from head to foot' Neuralgia, Acidity, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Constipation Flatulence, Fevers, Influenza, Dengue, Malaria, Gout, Rheumatism, Cholera, Plague, Sea-sickness, Pneumonia, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Headache, Hemicrania, Nausea, Vomitting, Burns and Scalds, Wounds, Cuts, Ringworm, Scabies, Boils and Bruises, Venomous stings and bites etc. by external or internal use, as the case may be. Entirely harmless; no poison.

Buy a Phial To-day & keep it Always handy.

Write for our free booklet Amrit in English or any Indian Language.

Price Rs. 2-8-0, half Rs. 1-4-0. Sample As. 0-8-0.

POSTAL & TELE: ADD: **AMRITDHARA 13 Lahore.**

THE MANAGER, *Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, Lahore.*

Illustrated

Sunday Edition

or

"Bombay Chronicle"

The Most Readable

SUNDAY PAPER IN INDIA.

CONTAINS

Latest Foreign & Indian Telegrams

SPECIAL FEATURES:

A Bombay Diary.	Scientific Miscellany.
The World of Sport.	Nature Notes.
Auction Bridge of To-day.	Short Story.
Literature and Art.	Woman's Page etc.

A Dak Edition is being issued so as to reach our moffussil subscribers on Sunday or early Monday morning—that is full 24 hours earlier than it used to be.

Annual Subscription

LOCAL	Rs. 5-0
MOFFUSSIL	Rs. 6-0
FOREIGN	Rs. 9-0

Single Copy Annas two only.

ZANGI
Rs. 6-4

Latest Improved Fountain Pen, never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper.

Order any style V. P. on 7 days' approval Calender. Clip annas 8 a doz. ZANGI Inklets As. 8. Pens Repaired and Exchanged ZANGI PEN AND INK MANUFACTURING Co., 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI. TESTIMONIALS—ZANGI has faultlessly and faithfully served me for the last 5 or 6 years—Budh Ballah, Accountant, Naini Tal. (2) ZANGI, bought in 1917 works very satisfacterily even now. Please send one more ZANGI, Medium Broad—S. G. Pillai, Muntaon, Madras Presidency.

(3) The 3 ZANGI pens have proved to be of very good type workmanship. Please send per return 2 more—W. F. St. Gore, Railway Stores, Iraq.

"If I were G O C I'd issue WEST END WATCHES to every son of a gun in the whole Army"
"I've always found that they will stand any amount of hard wear"
"May I introduce myself?—my name's Neverlate. You are quite right about WEST END WATCHES and I'd like to point out that the Company make a big range for you Officers as well as inexpensive designs for the Rank and File".
West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
A Watch of Renown
"The MATCHLESS"
NICKEL SILVER Rs. 21
FINE SILVER ... „ 26
COPYRIGHT

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PICKS, PICKAXES, POWRAHS, HAMMERS, CHISELS, TEA GARDEN TOOLS, etc. etc.

All tools of the highest quality guaranteed equal to the best imported, Made from Indian Steel by Indian workmen using the most up-to-date machinery. All tools hardened and tempered by special processes ensuring a constant standard of quality. Enquiries Solicited.

AGENTS:—

Messrs. Vithaldas Dameder Thakersey & Co.,

2 RAMPART ROW, FORT

Sole Agents for C. P. & Berar:

Messrs Thakar Trivedi & Co.,

Hansapuri, Circle No. 23, Nagpur.

THE LOOSE CHANGE.

It is easy to avoid great unnecessary expenditures, but it is the aggregate of many small amounts you spend foolishly that keeps you from success.

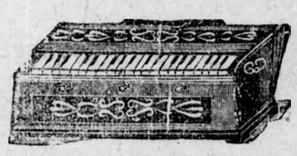
OUR

HOME SAVINGS SAFE SCHEME

helps you save your small amounts and makes you THRIFTY, squandering neither substance nor vitality.

START AN ACCOUNT TO-DAY with

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.



OUR

'New Mahin Flute'

Harmoniums have been the most popular instruments now a days.

Please ask for free Catalogue.

Parisian Company

Post Box: 414(×), CALCUTTA.
Telegraphic Address;
"SANGITALAY."

A QUICK RETURN TO LOST POWER.

ANANGA PROBHA

YAKUTI

ensures by restoring and retaining the vita fluid lost due to old age and excesses of youth. This Shastric preparation of musk, gold and makardwajaras, infuses vigour and virility into the most incapable and impotent making them active and strong in a very short time Price a phial of 30 pills at Rs. 10.

Descriptive pamphlet sent free.

Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji.
393. Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS;

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

SANITARY WARE.

Rich Porcelain Enamelled Baths, Lavatories, Basins, Closets, Sinks and Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Galvanized Cast Iron Pipes, Fittings and Plumber's Requisites.

(Filters & Water Coolers.)

CLUBWALLA & Co.,

10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.